# THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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## THIRD EDITION

## PROBST.

### Progress of the Trial To-day.

### THE APPEARANCE OF THE PRISONER.

### The Jury Panel Complete.

### SWEARING OF THE JURORS.

### The Opening of the Case.

### SPEECH OF CHARLES N. MANN, ESQ.

### Testimony Before the Court.

### Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

*Special Report for The Evening Telegraph.*

Long before the hour for the opening of the Court this morning, thousands of expectant individuals congregated around the entire extent of Independence Square, bent on catching a glance at the features of the murderer Probst as he emerged from the prison van and walked through the main avenue of the square to his seat in the prisoner's dock.

Yesterday morning the neighborhood of the corner of Sixth and Chesnut streets was fairly packed with a dense multitude, who expected to see the prisoner as he entered the court-room by the Sixth street door, but they were all disappointed, as the felon was quietly conducted to his place by the same method used yesterday morning. This morning, however, Sixth and Chesnut streets was entirely deserted, while on Walnut street, near the south entrance of the Square, thousands were gathered, it being presumed that the van containing the prisoner would stop there. At exactly half-past 9 o'clock the van reached the south gate of the square and the prisoner alighted, and marched through two rows of policemen into the enclosure The gate was then shut, and Chief Ruggles, having the prisoner in charge, followed by a strong body of police, proceeded up the avenue to the court-room.

Every spot of ground, every eminence, every window, and every balcony in the neighborhood of the square that commanded a view of the main avenue was completely filled with human beings, straining their eyes and jostling one another to catch a glimpse of the prisoner as he walked through the square. The crowd on Walnut street, as soon as Probst emerged from the prison van, greeted the wretch with groans, hisses, and execrations. Just before entering the door of the court-room Probst was halted for a few minutes by Chief Ruggles, in order that the crowd on Sixth street, who were peering through the iron railings, might get a view of his face. Probst, being thus brought face to face with a portion of the community he has so brutally outraged, was again met with groans. He glanced hurriedly and timidly at the hundreds of eyes fixed on him in deadly hatred, and turned to Chief Ruggles with a supplicating look, doubtless feeling relieved when in full occupation of his seat in the prisoner's dock.

The prisoner presented a more haggard, careworn appearance this morning than at any time since his arrest. His eyes watered, his cheeks were sunken and blanched, and his face was colorless, with the exception of the end of his nose, which had a rather rubicund appearance Life is beginning to be to him literally a hell on earth, and every hour he lives adds still more to the agonizing torments that rack his very soul. Curses follow the child murderer every step he takes, and his progress from the prison van to the court-room, and his return to his cell, makes him painfully conscious of the fact.

In the court-room Probst seldom looks to the right or left, or, in fact, at anything or anybody in front of him. His eyes appear to be fixed on vacancy, as though he was engaged in a continued brown study. He fears to meet the gaze of his fellow-men, and doubtless prefers the solitude of his cell at present to any other situation.

A complete model of the premises occupied by the Dearing family, made expressly for the use of the Prosecuting Attorney, was in Court this morning. The roof of the model of the barn, where the murdered bodies were found, lifts off, so that a correct bird's-eye view of the interior can be obtained. The dwelling house, outhouses, carriage house, fences, trees, etc., are all indicated in the model, and it will be of material assistance during the progress of the trial.

EMPANELLING OF THE JURY COMPLETED.

Daniel R. Knight sworn, and having testified that his health was precarious consequent upon hemorrhage of the lungs, he was excused from serving

Hiram H. Webb—Have no conscientious scruples as to capital punishment; have formed an opinion, and could not try the case upon its merits.

Dennis Fitzpatrick, Clerk—According to the accounts in the papers I believe the prisoner is guilty; I don't think I could try the case according to the evidence.

Challenged for cause.

Benjamin C Horner—I have conscientious scruples as to capital punishment. The juror proved to be very deaf, and on that account was excused from serving.

Michael Bright—Have no scruples as to capital punishment; have formed no opinion as to this case.

Cross-examined—I have not read about this case, and have formed no opinion of the case.

Not challenged.

James Watson—Have no conscientious scruples as to capital punishment; have formed and expressed an opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the prisoner, and the evidence would have to be very strong to remove it.

To Judge Allison—The evidence would have to be very strong and respectable.

Challenge sustained.

Walter Livingston—Have no scruples as to capital punishment; have formed no opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the prisoner, but could try and decide the case according to the evidence.

Cross-examined—Have read about the case; did not read the evidence before the Coroner.

Challenged by the prisoner peremptorily.

Nathan Taylor—Have conscientious scruples as to capital punishment, and would not unite in a verdict of guilty if the evidence required it.

To Judge Allison—I don't think my scruples are such as would prevent my giving in a verdict; it would be hard to swallow, but I would do the best I could if you put me there.

Challenged by Commonwealth.

Lewis Bitting—Have formed and expressed an opinion; I think I could, however, try and pass upon the case according to the evidence; evidence would have to be submitted before that impression could be removed,

To Judge Allison—That impression or opinion is formed from what I have read in the papers but I could try the case and decide it impartially upon the evidence as submitted

Challenged peremptorily by prisoner.

James Bates—No conscientious scruples as to capital punishment; have formed and expressed an opinion; could try the case, however, according to the evidence to be submitted

Cross-examined—Would require evidence to remove the opinion, but would be guided entirely by the evidence submitted to the jury; would enter the jury-box without prejudice for or against the prisoner.

Not challenged.

JURY SWORN AND CASE OPENED.

With the acceptance of this juror the jury to try the case was full.

Each juror was then separately sworn by Mr. Moore, the clerk, when the case was opened for the Commonwealth by Charles N. Mann, Esq, who said:—

May it please your Honors Gentlemen of the Jury—An imperative sense of duty has led the Commonwealth to call this case for trial at an early day. It has been heretofore somewhat a reproach to our criminal justice as contrasted with that of other countries that it has been unnecessarily delayed; that reproach we desire to remove. This fiendish murder took place on Saturday, the 7th day of April, but a few over two weeks ago. There is no delay here then. The spirit of bloody mischief is again abroad. It must be severely and promptly rebuked.

Scarcely had the public mind recovered from the shock of one scene of violent death, scarcely had the affright produced by one deed of blood subsided, when this bloody and inhuman wretch, whoever he was, on the threshold of an humble home in a secluded neighborhood, with one fell purpose crushed a whole family, and with it the whole household of that family—father and mother, with their four children, the bound boy and guest of the household, the stalwart man and the infant in the cradle, all fell beneath the brutal blows of a monster; the only one of that family now left alive is the little boy Willie, who was not there ready for the sacrifice.

Gentlemen of the jury—The time has come when you, as ministers of the law, must look this evil, this appalling danger, in the face, and say by your verdict, that, as far as lies in your power, justice shall be done and the law vindicated.

Would it not be reprehensible under these circumstances, and with these dangers around us, if we had not called this case for speedy trial? It is my duty, in the opening of this case, to state the facts and the law applicable to the facts. Murder, in 1794, was divided by the Legislature of Pennsylvania into two degrees—murder of the first and murder of the second degree.

The facts in this case show such a deliberate, wanton, and cruel disregard of human life, that you are relieved from all considerations of the different grades of homicide, except murder in the first degree, which is declared to be all kinds of murder perpetrated by means of poison, or lying in wait, or by any other kind of willful, deliberate, and premeditated killing, or which shall be committed in the perpetration, or attempt to perpetrate, any arson, rape, robbery, or burglary.

The facts and circumstances upon which the Commonwealth rely for a conviction of the highest crime known to the law, I will state fully and minutely.

The house where this brutal and fiendish murder took place is situated on Jones lane, about a quarter of a mile from Point House road; it is in a lonely and obscure section of the city, no dwelling nearer than 150 or 200 yards.

In this humble home Christopher Dearing resided with his family, at peace with all the world. His household consisted at the time of this occurrence of eight persons—his wife, John and Thomas, his two sons; little Annie, about four years old.

There is a little cradle in a warm cosy kitchen, and rocked at intervals by the loving mother, a baby fourteen months old. Grieve not for this child that it must keep the deep rest of Sunday in some other world; for wherefore should an orphan, when once bereaved of father and mother, linger upon an alien and murderous earth? There is Cornelius Carey, an apprentice, seventeen years old, satisfied with his place, not overworked; treated kindly, and avers that he was treated kindly by his master and mistress.

Little Willie, the only one left of an entire household, was sent to his grandfather's some time since, and thus escaped the fate that would surely have been his had he been at home at the time of this murder. One other person completes this household. The only one (except Willie) now alive on this earth. A stranger who had been taken into it at his own solicitation, pleading want and poverty, a shelterless condition, and his need of work to supply his necessities.

He had been previously, for a short time, a member of the family, and had been dismissed from it because of something in his manner and conduct at which the female branch of it shuddered. The master of the house, Christopher, more out of charity than any need of his services, had taken him in, had dealt with him liberally, and cared for him bountifully, and had reposed in him his confidence, a confidence which the supplicant had sought for no other purpose, apparently, than to repay by a blow, so sudden, so causeless, so deadly, that we may well pause to ask ourselves whether, by any conceivable possibility, there can live in the bosom of this man one single attribute common to humanity—one single human sensibility?

Miss Elizabeth Dolan was not properly a member of the family; she was a visitor occasionally, and unfortunately for her, she selected this particular Saturday for one of her visits. Mr. Dearing's position in the war this; he was engaged with Mr. Mitchell as a dealer in cattle; Mr. Mitchell finding the capital, and Mr. Dearing doing the necessary work.

The profits were divided equally between them. On the morning of Saturday, the 7th day of April, he was in the neighborhood of Thirteenth and South streets, providing for the wants of his family. Shortly after this, between 8 and 9 o'clock he called on Mr. Mitchell, No. 1629 Arch street. He transacted some business, and received a loan of ten dollars from him.

He was last seen alive by any living being, except his murderer, at Second and Mifflin streets, by Mrs. Wilson, who saw Miss Dolan getting into his carriage and driving in the direction of the farm. To the farm he and Miss Dolan went, full, we may suppose, of delightful anticipations of a joyous reunion in a happy home, with the loved ones there.

Miss Dolan left her home, in Burlington, by the seven o'clock boat for Philadelphia, bringing with her two fifty-dollar and one twenty-dollar compound interest notes; she had them in a pocket-book which was in a black traveling-bag; she had also with her a gold chain and some little toys, which, in the kindness of her heart, she was bringing to the children.

Cornelius Carey, the first of these victims that was killed, was last seen alive on Friday afternoon, working in the meadows with the prisoner.

For several days nothing was seen of any of the family by any one, but as they had few visitors and kept to themselves, it attracted little or no attention. A neighbor to whose house Dearing had been in the habit of sending for the papers, was led in consequence of the failure of any member of the family to call for them, to go over to the premises.

Going into the stable he found the horses in a state of starvation, nearly dead from thirst the pig in the pen so weak from hunger that it was unable to rise. Administering to the wants of the dumb animals, he went to the house and looked in from the window and found the things in great disorder, scattered around the floor. He immediately sent for a relative, who, going into the barn near the end of it, saw what he thought was a stocking sticking out from a heap of hay, but on examination found, to his horror, it was a human foot. He looked no further, but rushed to the door and called Mr. Wiles, who, immediately summoning aid, uncovered the bodies, saw a horrible and sickening sight—a man whom he recognized as Mr. Dearing, lying on the hay with his skull crushed in and his throat cut, and a woman beside him, whom he did not know, with the same character of wounds.

He immediately put himself in communication with the authorities. They came early in the afternoon, and a careful search was at once made for the rest of the missing family. In a little orio, eight feet by four, at the rear end of the barn, the mother and her four little ones were found heaped together, not over a yard from the bodies of Mr Dearing and Miss Dolan.

Vain would be the attempt to convey the horror which thrilled the spectators at this piteous sight The mother with her skull completely mashed in; around and upon her lay the poor little ones. The little babe, as it was in life, lay upon the mother's breast. Such a sight as this would cause strong men to weep. No one incident, indeed throughout this whole atrocity so much envenomed the popular fury against this ruffian as this useless butchery of the infant. Was there no pity in the heart, was there no shuddering as the wretch deliberately took that pure and innocent babe from the cradle, and perhaps as it smiled in his face, brained it? The two boys and little Annie were beside her; they were not separated even in death. The murderer had done his work completely; he put his mark upon them all.

The workman shall be known by his work. The marks upon the dead, the same kind of wounds, show conclusively that they were inflicted by an axe, or some instrument shaped like an axe, in the hands of the same person. All the former inmates of the house were now found except the boy Cornelius and the prisoner. Two hundred and fifty yards or more from the house there is a large hayrick about forty feet long and twenty feet high; behind this rick poor Carey was found; the deadly wound is of the same character as the others

He was stricken down, his throat cut, and concealed on the south side of the rick. A small hammer, such as was used in the killing of the children, was found in the entry of the barn, about ten feet from the door. The small axe evidently used in the barn was found in a ditch by the side of the barn; it had been thrown there by the murderer as he was leaving the scene of the massacre. The large axe was found under a small shed at the side of the house

The prisoner was a laborer on the farm of Mr. Dearing; but, as I have said before, being generally disliked by Mrs. Dearing and other members of the family, he was discharged in October last; he came back in February, and from that time until the murder no one of the family seemed to have any communication with him except Mr. Dearing

No living witness ever saw him there after Friday afternoon, the 6th of April; all the bodies of the former inmates were now accounted for, and search was made for the prisoner; continual, though fruitless arrests were made of vagrants and tramps who could give no satisfactory account of themselves or whose appearance in any respect answered the imperfect description given of the murderer by the police authorities

On Saturday night, the 7th of April, at about 8 o'clock, a man made his appearance at a house of ill-fame in N Front street, having in his possession a pistol and a gold and silver watch. He left shortly, but soon returned, and was there, coming backward and forward, until 12 o'clock, when he went to bed. He remained through the night, until 7 o'clock on Sunday morning, paying the woman with whom he had spent the night in dissipation and debauchery three dollars.

On Sunday afternoon this same man made his appearance at a tavern in New Market and Willow streets, with a black traveling bag, containing a shirt, a powder flask, two spools of cotton, and several other articles. He remained there but a short time, and came back on Monday morning; he stayed there all of Monday and Monday night, until Tuesday; he then left again, and on Wednesday morning we find him selling the gold watch to a jeweller in Third street. He now goes back to the tavern again, and stays there till Wednesday night, when he left and did not return until Thursday. During Thursday, while seated in the bar-room with his hat drawn over his eyes, the officers of the law called to search for, as they express it, a suspicious looking man. Alarmed by this, as is probable, he left on Thursday night at 7 o'clock.

At about 9 o'clock the same evening, in the neighborhood of Twenty-third and Market streets, Officers Dorsey, Weldon, and Atchinson, with no other light or guide than the God given instincts which detect murder, saw a man whom they were, as by divine impulse, apparently without any will of their own, compelled to arrest.

They took him into custody, and as he made many contradictory statements, he was taken to the Sixth District Station House and carefully searched. Two pocket-books and a snuff-box were found upon him. That man, gentlemen of the jury, is Antoine Probst, the prisoner All the articles found in his possession we shall show, beyond all doubt, were stolen from the members of the Dearing family.

Gentlemen of the jury, it is with a crime so rare and fearful that you have now to deal, that I conjure you that while you bring to the investigation and consideration of it every spirit of fairness that belongs to the trial by jury, you will feel inspired with an unflinching determination to permit no such crime, without an adequate name, to pass unpunished, but will so perform your duty as to make the perpetrator of it a memorable example to mankind.

Mr. Mann having concluded, and before proceeding with the testimony, Mr. Wolbert, for the prisoner, moved that during the examination of witnesses for the Court the other witnesses be excluded from the court-room.

Judge Allison declined to make this order.

The Court then proceeded to call witnesses.

TESTIMONY.

Dr. Shapleigh sworn—I made a post mortem examination; first saw the bodies of the Dearing family at the establishment of Cyrus Horne, in Hunter street, below Eleventh; there were seven bodies there—Christopher Dearing, Julia Dearing, John Dearing, Thomas Dearing, Anne Dearing, Emily Deering, Elizabeth Dolan; also examined the body of Cornelius Carey at the farm-house; ascertained the cause of death of all these people. The cause of their death was injuries inflicted on the head and neck; on the right side of the head of Christopher Dearing, behind and above the ear, was a contused wound, two inches long, from a blunt instrument; this wound was in a line drawn from one ear to the other at an angle of 45 degrees; the skin was divided and the bone was exposed; the bone beneath this wound was fractured; the left of the frontal bone and the left parietal bone was committed by blows from a blunt instrument; there was a wound on the neck, diagonally from the angle of the jaw on the left side to the prominent muscle on the right; this wound had been made by three distinct cuts and blows; the windpipe, the œsophagus, jugular vein, carotid artery, second and third vertebræ of the neck were divided. The wound presented a cropped appearance; half an inch below this there was another wound two inches long, caused by the same instrument; Christopher Dearing came to his death in consequence of these injuries; the wounds on the forehead were inflicted by a sharp instrument, and those on the neck likewise; the main wound was caused by at least three cuts.

Julia Dearing was killed in a similar manner. Objected to by prisoner's counsel, as the case on trial was Christopher Dearing, and not Julia Dearing. Mr. Dwight, assistant prosecuting attorney, cited instances where similar evidence was admitted.

John Gould sworn—Lives at Mr. Wilds's, in Jones' lane; knew Mr. Dearing; has seen his family and himself; knows the prisoner. (The District Attorney here stated that he had on hand a model of the premises on the scale of a quarter of an inch to the foot, which, with the consent of the Court, he would place in view of the jury, in order that they might understand the different localities.) Witness resumed—saw Cornelius Carey and the prisoner on Friday, the day before the murder, at work in front of Jones' house; house on Jones' lane, between the Point House road and Dearing's, and on the opposite side of the lane; front of our house faces the south; from front of house looked across the meadows, when I saw them at work; they were at work about three hundred yards from the hayrick; at work in the ditch; did not go to Dearing's on the following Saturday, but did so the day the bodies were discovered) on Wednesday; on Wednesday morning, about eleven o'clock, Mr. Everett sent for me to go into the house with him; I did so, and went into the house after Mr Everett: found things in the house all upside down; I then went to the barn with Mr. Everett from the house, and went into it; saw no thing particular in the barn at that time, and then went home; I returned again that day about half-past twelve and went into the barn with Mr Wilds; staid about ten minutes and then went home to dinner; I then went with Mr. Wilds to the barn a third time; I entered the barn, and to the right saw what I thought was a stocking; Mr. Wilds was at work at this time. (The model of the barn was here shown witness, and he showed which door he entered.) The stocking was in the far end of the barn; I picked it up, and found it was a person's foot; then called Mr. Wilds, and told him there was a man in the barn, either dead or asleep; we came, and Mr. Wilds went after Mr. Everett, and all then assembled there in the barn; I then went for Mr. Everett's brother, John; parties who came afterwards discovered the bodies and uncovered them; the bodies were covered with hay; recognized the body of Mr. Dearing; there were two bodies uncovered; did not recognize the other body; it was a body of a woman.

[*Continued in our next edition.*]

MASKED BALLS.—The number of masked balls which took place in Paris on the night of the *Mi-carême* was eleven hundred.

GREAT USE OF OPIUM IN ENGLAND.—According to M. Chevalier, the use of opium in England is increasing enormously. The quantity now used is certainly enormous. In 1845 the consumption was 38,229 pounds; in 1863, it was 144,213 pounds.

INFANTICIDE IN LONDON.—Dr. Lankester stated, at a recent inquest in London, that infanticide is greatly on the increase in that city. The inquests in his district in 1863, 1864, and 1865 were eighty-four, one hundred, and one hundred and fourteen respectively.

THE OLD CODEX.—Among the recent arrivals in Rome is the Russian gentlemen who discovered the codex on Mount Sinai alleged to be older than the Codex Vaticanus. He is sent to Rome by his Government to examine the latter and compare it with the one lately found.

## EUROPE.

### THE "NOVA SCOTIAN" AT PORTLAND.

### ONE DAY'S LATER NEWS.

### THE WAR IN GERMANY.

### AFFAIRS STILL WEAR A THREATENING ASPECT.

### THE COTTON AND FUND PANICS.

### DEBATE ON THE REFORM BILL.

### Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

PORTLAND, Me., April 26.—The steamship *Nova Scotian*, from Liverpool on the 12th inst. via Londonderry on the 13th, arrived at this port at 10 o'clock this morning. Her advices are one day later.

The steamship *Peruvian*, from Portland, arrived at Liverpool on the 12th instant. The steamer *Australasian*, from New York, and another steamer, name unknown, passed Crookhaven on the afternoon of the 13th instant.

The German question remains without change. The panic in the funds and cotton continues.

The debate on the Reform bill commenced in the House of Commons last night.

Mr. Gladstone moved the bill to a second reading, and urged its passage.

Earl Grosvenor moved his amendment to the bill, and for a postponement of its consideration.

Lord Stanley seconded the amendment, when the debate was adjourned.

### Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, Friday evening, April 13.—Cotton. The sales of the week amount to 49 000 bales, including 35,000 bales to speculators, and 13,000 bales to exporters.

The market has a downward tendency, with a decline of 2d. per pound on American and 1d.@2d on other descriptions. The sales to-day (Friday) are estimated at 7000 bales, including 1500 to speculators and exporters. The market closed dull and with a downward tendency, with a further slight decline on all qualities.

The following are the authorized quotations:—

| | Fair. | Middling. |
|---|---|---|
| Orleans | 19d. | 16d. |
| Mobile | 18d. | 15½d. |
| Uplands | 17½d. | 15½d. |

The stock in port amounts to 600,000 bales, including 307,000 bales of American.

STATE OF TRADE—The Manchester market is dull and nominal, without transactions.

Breadstuffs—The market is steady.

Provisions—The market is dull.

LONDON, April 13.—Consols closed at 85⅞@86⅛ for money.

AMERICAN SECURITIES—Five-twenties, 67⅛@67⅜, ex coupons; Illinois Central, 70½@70¾; Erie, 53@53¼.

The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £18 000 during the week.

## FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

### The Boston Visitors—Rumors of a Bank Suspension.

*Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.*

BALTIMORE, April 26.—Mayor Lincoln, of Boston, and the School Committee accompanying him, have gone home, highly delighted with their visit here, to Washington, Harper's Ferry, and elsewhere.

Rumors were current here yesterday of large banking-house suspension, but the house is still open to-day, and hopes of its being sustained are cherished.

### From New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, April 25.—Fifteen thousand dollars were realized by the Washington Artillery Ball, last night, for its disabled members.

The New York Steamer Company claim twenty thousand dollars damages for the removal of the levee enclosures by order of the city authorities. The city has employed Major Clinton, of General Canby's staff, to defend the suit.

The cotton seed on hand has been found to be universally defective, and it must be replanted.

There are fears of a general overflow at Morganzia, the levee threatening a crevasse. Parties have been sent to close the St. Barnard crevasse. But little sugar can be planted in the Teche country for want of seed.

### A Supposed Privateer.

PORTLAND, April 26.—Captain Rose, of the brig *Scotland*, from Matanzas, reports that in latitude 37, longitude 73, he was chased by a schooner carrying the English flag, which, overhauling him, ran under his stern, and ascertained his name. The captain of the schooner then hauled down his flag, and on being asked his destination, he replied, after some hesitation, New York, though the course of his vessel was not laid for that port. The crew of the schooner was unusually large for a merchant vessel, and a tarpaulin amidships covered something like a pivot gun.

### Base Ball at West Chester.

*Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.*

WEST CHESTER, Pa., April 26.—The Brandywine Base Ball Club, of West Chester, play their first match of the season here to-day, with the Media Club, of Delaware county. They play the Chester Club to-morrow, on their grounds in Chester City.

### Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, April 26.—There is no improvement to notice in the Flour Market, but prices remain without essential change. There is no export demand, and the retailers and bakers buy sparingly. About 800 barrels were disposed of at $9@10 50 ₰ barrel for Northwestern extra family, and $10@11 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do, including small lots of superfine at $7@8; extras at $8@9; and fancy brands at $12@15, according to quality. Rye Flour is unchanged. We quote at $4 75. 500 barrels Pennsylvania Corn Meal sold on private terms.

The receipts and stocks of Wheat continue very small, and prime quality is in good demand at full prices, but common is not much sought after. Sales of 1000 bush. good at $2 50, and 1000 bush. fair at $2 40, including some choice at $2 60@2 65 White may be quoted at $2 60@2 90. In Rye no change to notice; Pennsylvania is selling at 75c., and southern at 80c. Corn is in good request, with sales of 6000 bush. yellow at 81c., afloat Oats come forward slowly, and they are in active demand; sales of 2000 bush. at 60c.

There is but little Cloverseed here but it is not much wanted; we quote at $4 50@5 75 for common and prime. Timothy commands $3 25@3 50 ₰ bush. Flaxseed sells at $2 ₰ bush.

Whisky moves slowly, with small sales of Pennsylvania at $2 24@2 26, and Ohio at $2 27@2 28.

THE TRUE INSOLVENT COURT.—The Court of Spain. So says the London *Owl*,

## WASHINGTON.

*Special Despatches to The Evening Telegraph.*

WASHINGTON, April 26.

### The Indiana Conspirators.

There appears to be a general misunderstanding as to the result arrived at by the Supreme Court in the case of Milligan and other Golden Circle conspirators. The line of argument on the constitutional question put forth by General Butler was not objected to seriously, but the case went off on the habeas corpus act of 1863. The court stood five for the discharge of the petitioners, and four against; and it is well understood that no two judges agree on any line of reasoning, but each will deliver an opinion of his own.

### District Regulations.

A petition is in circulation here, praying Congress to enact a civil code, a general corporation law, and allow the District a delegate in Congress.

### A Reason.

The reason supposed to have influenced the Naval Committee in rejecting the offer of the Canton Land Company, of Baltimore, is the impression that the offer was made simply to aid in appreciating that Company's stock in Wall street.

### Culver, Penn & Co.

The Crawford County National Bank, of Meadville, Pa., and the Venango National Bank of Pa., are the only ones seriously affected by the failure of Culver, Penn & Co., of New York. The first-named bank has no National notes in circulation. The Controller of the Currency has appointed receivers to take charge of the affairs of the banks referred to.

### Soldiers' Graves.

The War Department to-day issued an order to the owners of property in the South, forbidding them from disturbing in any manner the graves of Union soldiers interred on the battle-fields of the Rebellion. Provost Marshals and commanding officers of military posts in the South are directed by the Secretary of War to report all violations of the order.

### Weeding Out the Imbeciles.

A canvass of the different departments of the Government is at present being made, to ascertain the number of employes who honorably served in the Union army, with a view to the discharge of incompetent clerks and the appointment of ex-soldiers and sailors.

### A Decision.

An important decision, materially affecting brokers' sales, will shortly be issued by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

### Mutilated Currency.

In view of the immense amount of mutilated and redeemed paper money daily destroyed at the Treasury Department, the Secretary has determined to adopt the suggestion of the Superintendent of the Printing Division, made two years ago, recommending, instead of burning, the conversion of all such currency into pulp for the manufacture of stationery for the department. General Spinner estimates that the entire department can by this process be supplied with envelopes, thereby saving the Government an expense of from $8000 to $12,000 per year.

### Colonel Taggart's Interview with the President.

Colonel John H. Taggart, removed from the Philadelphia Collectorship, after learning of his official decapitation, made bold to call upon the President, and respectfully inquired the reasons for his removal. The President refused to assign any reasons for his action, upon which Colonel Taggart courteously remarked that he failed to see in his removal an adherence to his (the President's) late circular in reference to the appointment to office of ex-soldiers and sailors. To this the President deigned no reply, and Colonel Taggart left as wise as he came.

### A Reconstructed Southerner.

Colonel Nixon, who yesterday received his pardon, is publisher of the New Orleans *Crescent*, the paper edited by General Simon Bolivar Buckner, who deserted from the Union Army after two months' service *tempora belli* in 1861, the most atrocious Rebel sheet published anywhere in the Southwest—a paper which in April 1862, while under Nixon's management, invoked the terrors of yellow fever against Ben. Butler's army, then besieging Fort St. Philip.

## FINANCE AND COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Thursday, April 26, 1866.

The Stock Market was more active this morning, and prices firm. Government bonds continue in good demand. 5-20s sold at 105⅛@105½; 7-30s at 102; and 6s of 1881 at 108, a slight advance. 96 was bid for 10-40s.

State and City loans are also in demand. Pennsylvania 5s sold at 88@88½, an advance of ½; new City 6s at 95½, an advance of ½; and old do. at 90.

City Passenger Railroad shares are firmly held, with sales of Hestonville at 48½; and West Philadelphia at 70, an advance of 1.

Bank shares continue in good demand, at full prices. Mechanics' sold at 29½; 208 was bid for North America; 141 for Philadelphia; 125½ for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 90 for Northern Liberties; 55 for Girard; 80 for Western; 63 for City; 63½ for Corn Exchange; and 58 for Union.

Canal shares are in fair demand. Schuylkill Navigation preferred sold largely at 34½@35½, the latter rate an advance of ½; Delaware Division at 49½, no change; and Lehigh Navigation at 54½; 27½ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 115 for Morris Canal preferred; and 15½ for Susquehanna Canal.

Oil shares continue very dull. Ocean sold at from 7⅞@8¼, the latter rate a slight advance.

—The New York *Tribune* this morning says:—"Money is easy at 4@5 per cent., with business in special cases at lower rates. In mercantile paper no change to notice; 6@7 is the rate for best bills, and 8@9 for fair. Sterling Exchange is firm, with a moderate demand. Prime bankers' 60 days' sterling is quoted 108; issues, long date, 5-20 1865-25. In Freights, the engagements to Liverpool are 400 bbls. Rosin at 1s. 3d., 1000 bales cotton at 8-32d.@5-16d., and 1200 hides at 7s. 6d. To London, 150 bbls. rosin at 2s. To Glasgow, 40 tons leather at 45s. To Hamburg, per steamer, 200 bbls rosin at 5s. 8d. A barque to Antwerp, with lumber at 37s. 6d."

The New York *Herald* this morning says:—"There is only the old story to repeat with regard to the Money Market, the extreme rate of which is alluring to speculators for a rise, but discomfiting to those who have involved themselves in operations for a fall. Loans continue to be made on railway collateral at 4@6 per cent., and at 3½@4 on Governments. The discount line is rather inactive, and first-class commercial paper is in request at 6@6½ per cent, and the second best at 7@8. The drain of currency from the West is still felt to a moderate extent, and Eastern exchange at Chicago is reported scarce and in good demand at par, buying, and 1-10th premium selling."

The Chicago *Tribune* reports:—"Eastern exchange is scarce and in good demand. The counter rates were steady at par, buying; 1-10 premium, selling; but round lots were sold among bankers at a premium of 60 cents per $1000 The Money Market during the week has been more active, and for first-class names comparatively easy In the mercantile trade deposits have been unusually heavy, and our bankers have generally been well prepared to meet the demands made on them by the produce trade. The rate of discount at the banks is steady at 10 per cent. per annum but the inferior grades are discounted by private bankers at 1@1½ per cent per month."

—The Cincinnati *Gazette* says:—"The money market on Saturday continued easy, and good paper was in demand at 8@10 per cent. The offerings for discount were light, and bankers were employing their surplus in Government securities. There was a continued good demand for exchange, and the receipts being inadequate, prices were firmly maintained."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $4200 City 6s new | 95½ | 300 sh Phil & Erie | 34½ |
| $1500 do | 95½ | 300 sh do | b30 35 |
| $1000 U S 5-20s 64 | 105½ | 100 sh do | b5 34⅝ |
| $5000 do | 105½ | 100 sh do | b30 34½ |
| $800 Pa 5s | 88½ | 100 sh do | b5 34½ |
| $500 do | 88 | 100 sh Lest'r | 42½ |
| $200 U S 6s '81 | 100 | 100 sh do | b30 43 |
| $1250 Susq Cnl scrip | 60 | 100 sh Union Canl pf. | 4½ |
| $250 U S 7 3-10s June | 102 | $5000 Un Can 6s | 25 |
| $1000 Pa R 1st mt 6s | 100 | 1 sh Susq Can | 15½ |
| $5000 C & A 6s | 83 | 500 sa Del Div. | lo s 49½ |
| 100 sh Sch Nv pf | 34½ | 4 sh Cam & Am | 120½ |
| 500 sh do | 35 | 100 sh Reading | 52 |
| 200 sh do | 35 | 200 sh do | b5 int. 52⅝ |
| 100 sh do | b30 35½ | 100 sh do | 52⅝ |
| 200 sh do | b5 35½ | 100 sh do | b5 int. 52⅝ |
| 1100 sh Ocean | 8 | 100 sh do | 52½ |
| 200 sh do | b30 8½ | 100 sh do | s30 51½ |
| 100 sh do | 7⅝ | 34 sh Penna R | lots 56½ |
| 200 sh do | b30 7⅝ | 50 sh Le Sch | 33½ |
| 100 sh do | s30 7⅞ | 2 sh N Penna | 40 |
| 50 sh do | 7⅞ | 10 sh Mech Bank | 29½ |
| 100 sh do | b5 7⅞ | | |

PHILAD'A GOLD EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 10 A. M. | 127⅛ | 12 M. | 127⅞ |
| 11 A. M. | 127½ | 1 P. M. | 127½ |

HARPER, DURNEY & Co. quote as follows:—

| | Buying. | Selling. |
|---|---|---|
| American Gold | 127½ | 128 |
| American Silver, ½s and ¼s | 120 | 121 |
| American Silver Dimes and Half Dimes | 113 | 114 |
| Pennsylvania Currency | ¼ | ½ |
| New York Exchange | 1-10 | par. |

—Messrs. DeHaven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, make the following quotations of the rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—

| | Buying. | Selling. |
|---|---|---|
| American Gold | 127½ | 128 |
| American Silver, ½s and ¼s | 121½ | .. |
| Compound Interest Notes:— | | |
| " " June, 1864 | 11½ | 11⅝ |
| " " July, 1864 | 10⅜ | 10½ |
| " " August, 1864 | 10½ | 10⅝ |
| " " October, 1864 | 9½ | 9⅝ |
| " " Dec., 1864 | 8½ | 8⅝ |
| " " May, 1865 | 5⅜ | 5½ |
| " " August, 1865 | 4½ | 4⅝ |
| " " Sept., 1865 | 3⅝ | 3⅞ |
| " " October, 1865 | 3½ | 3⅝ |

## CHOLERA.

### Latest Reports from the Hospital Ship—Names of the Dead—The Deputy Health Officer Among the Sick, Etc.

The cholera is still raging with unabated vigor on board the hospital ship. Notwithstanding the efforts of the medical attendants on board the *Illinois*, the disease continues every now and then to attack some one of the passengers, and in consequence a boat is kept constantly plying between the hospital ship and this vessel, in readiness to carry off the "new cases." Five new cases occurred on board the *Illinois* yesterday, and two others, it is reported, last evening.

Dr. H. Bissell, who has also fallen under the ban of the disease to a certain extent, so much so as to be confined to his room by the diarrhœa, reports to the health officer, under date of April 21, the following as the number of deaths in the quarantine hospital, together with the sick; received from the steamer *Illinois*:—

DIED IN HOSPITAL.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mary McCarty, | Patrick Donahue, |
| Fred. Franco, | John Dolan, |
| Mary Calhoun, | Eliza Postlers, |
| Matilda Hausa, | Charles McDermott, |
| Thomas Carr, | Bridget Collins, |
| Thomas Fall, | Phebe Fall. |

Also, a child, on board the *England*, of general debility

RECEIVED FROM THE ILLINOIS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Elizabeth Pontius, | B Pontius, |
| Harriet Crossman, | Georgiana Hansen, |
| | Charles McDermott |

Number remaining in hospital—76.

The following are the names of those who have died on board the hospital-ship *Falcon*:—

APRIL 20.

1. John Glossop, Steward of the Virginia.
2. Bridget McGrath.
3. ——— ———, sister died at sea.
4. Bridget Donohue

APRIL 21.

5. Philip Roth.
6. David James.
7. Berentina Bntyen.
8. Mary Craig.
9. William Parker, Steward of the Virginia.

APRIL 22.

10. Henry McCoy, Steward of the *Virginia*.
11. ——— ———.
12. James Degman.
13. John McGrath.
14. Francis Van Vlosslar.
15. Katrina Vogel.
16. Katrina ———.
17. William Fagam.
18. Thomas Cronin.

APRIL 23.

19. Mary Calhoun.
20. Eliz. Ponten.
21. Matilda C. Hansen.
22. Charles McDermott.
23. Frederick Francol.
24. John Do an.
25. Patrick Lonohoe.

APRIL 24.

26. Thomas Fall.
27. Phebe Fall (his wife).
28. Bridget Collins.
29. Thomas Carr.

APRIL 25.

30. Mary McCarthy.
31. William Parker, bedroom steward.
32. Henry McKie, ordinary seaman.

| | |
|---|---|
| Whole number of patients received from the *Virginia* | 95 |
| Died | 29 |
| Returned | 1 |
| Received from the *Illinois* | 10 |
| Died | 1 |
| April 24—Whole number remaining in hospital | 75 |

CHOLERA HOSPITALS.

Now that there is very great danger that, notwithstanding all the efforts that have been made and are making to prevent the introduction of cholera into our midst, the disease will be in the city before the summer is over. Permanent hospitals for the treatment of those who may fall victims to the disease are to be located at the Battery, Five Points, House of Industry, a building in Thirty

## THE NEW YORK PRESS.

*EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.*

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

### Reform in England.

*From the Tribune.*

The Reform bill is now the exciting question in England. A meeting of the supporters of the Government was held at the house of Lord Russell on the evening of April 10, and an address was made by the noble lord at the head of the Government "with temper and judgment," we are assured by the *Times*. He repeated the determination announced by Mr. Gladstone at Liverpool, that by the Reform bill the Government would stand or fall. Those who have opposed what is called "piecemeal reform" profess to be comforted by the assurance that a bill for redistribution of seats will speedily follow the Franchise bill. By this measure the Ministry will stand as sternly as by the Franchise bill. The *Times*, as an enemy of reform, but anxious to go with the tide in favor of it, accepts this assurance as an evidence of the change "which the chief organs of independent opinion in the press have produced in the counsels of the Ministers." In other words, the *Times* professes to consider the announcement of Lord Russell as a change in the Ministerial programme from what was declared by Mr. Gladstone in the House of Commons, and thus pays its accustomed deference to strength by withdrawing all opposition.

In the meantime, although the *Times* professes a certain degree of satisfaction with Russell's speech, that satisfaction is not shared by those recalcitrant liberals who have been opposing reform. Lord Grosvenor will still press his stifling amendment, the success of which, we are assured, will dissolve Parliament. Mr. Lowe and Mr. Horsman are still opposed to the measure, and we shall have very able but severe speeches from them in Parliament. Mr. Laing and Mr. Edward James persist in opposition, while Mr. Bouverie, not being anxious, perhaps, to go to the poll with an anti-reform record, has stated that he will support the Government. In the country and press the agitation is violent and unremitting. The people are in earnest, and meetings are being held in all parts of the kingdom demanding reform. It is hardly possible that its enemies will permit a dissolution. They would scarcely wish to go to the nation on the question that England's labor and genius were unworthy of the franchise. Mr. Lowe, at Calne, and Mr. Horsman, at Stroud, would meet a reception which English snobs know so well how to give.

We have, therefore, hopes of reform. The fidelity of the Ministry to the cause, added to the firmness of the English Liberals, leads us to believe that the Government will be strong enough to carry this measure of justice. The bill is not as broad as we could wish, but in English as well as in American politics the true plan is when we cannot get a whole loaf to take as many slices as we can. We should like England to be as generous to her people as we are when they come to live with us, or even as Australia and Canada. It would be wise in the aristocracy to do so, as the generosity would give them claims on the people and excite an affection like that, for instance, which has for centuries clustered around the illustrious house of Russell. We find the greatest statesman of that name as devoted to freedom as he was thirty years ago, and when he goes from us we may expect a similar devotion from Lord Amberley. The noblemen of England should learn that their real strength is in the respect and confidence of the people, and that the aristocratic system is weak only in its opposition to true freedom. We believe it is the destiny of that system to fall, but that destiny will be hastened a century by the bigotry and pride of such houses as those of Stanley and Grosvenor.

### Great Activity in Government Securities.

*From the Times.*

Within the past week or ten days there has been an unusually, and, in the regular course of trade, we might add, an unprecedentedly heavy business transacted in all classes of the national stocks, at steadily advancing prices. At the outset of the movement, the currency obligations of the Government met with most favor, especially the compound-interest notes and seven-thirties. The former were bought in mainly by the national banks in huge sums, to be held as an interest-bearing legal-tender reserve. The effect of these purchases is seen in the swift rise in the price, which is now within the smallest fraction of par, and the whole of the accrued interest. The seven-thirties have been taken out of the market, chiefly by private parties for investment purposes, in such extreme quantities as to reduce the available supply to very meagre limits, rendering quite difficult the execution of large orders, at even the high rates now current, the highest, indeed, by about two per cent., that these notes have ever commanded. The notes cannot be bought in round lots to-day at less than 102, and the accumulated interest, which, in the instance of the second series, make the absolute cost price of each hundred-dollar note precisely 104¼. Early in December last the ruling figures were 96¼@96¾, interest added. Leaving aside the interest item, the actual improvement in this particular national security is nearly six per cent. in less than six months, or about one per cent. a month.

During the rapid appreciation of the currency-interest obligations, the gold-bearing bonds moved rather slowly, until their relative cheapness turned the current of the enormous investment demand in their favor. They are now in most request, and must continue so to be, at least until they shall have reached a point which will place them proportionately as high as the currency stock, all the circumstances of the permanency of the investment and the rate of interest being duly considered. The ten-forty five per cent. bonds have risen five per cent. within a few weeks, being now up to 95¾ to 96, as against 90¾ to 91 a month ago. The six per cents. of 1881 (or the "long sixes," as they are called in the street) have advanced three per cent. in a month, being now 107¼, as against 104¼ about the middle of March. As they have absolutely fifteen years to run at the liberal rate of six per cent. per annum in coin, many wealthy investment buyers give them the preference. The popular five-twenties have advanced two per cent. in less than a month. They are now quoted very strong at 105½, which covers the three per cent. coin interest due next Tuesday. At the ruling rate of gold, this six months' interest is worth and can be sold to-day for about $3·80 in currency for each three dollars in coin. Deducting the currency value of the interest from the absolute cost of each hundred-dollar bond (interest included), the net price would be a fraction less than 101¾, ex the 1st of May coupon. This indicates that the five-twenties have not, thus far, advanced as speedily as most other public securities, though they are now tenaciously holding their own in the upward movement. The five-twenties have one element of strength almost peculiar to them, in their extraordinary popularity in Europe, especially in Germany, as an unrivalled investment. Late advices speak of some slight depression in their price in Frankfort and London, from causes wholly temporary, and far less detrimental to them, than to the competing public stocks of the foremost States in the Old World. It is felt that war on the continent would tend to vastly increase rather than seriously diminish their popularity among foreign capitalists as a first-class, thoroughly reliable, and incomparably profitable investment.

Our home buyers, however, do not at present, seem to attach much importance to the foreign news, on this point, one way or another; as they now purchase freely to hoard and not for speculative purposes. They eagerly absorb all lots offered for sale at the ruling figures, especially of the six per cent. gold bonds, satisfied that they are relatively much the cheapest of all our national securities. This disposition is fostered by the unprecedented ease in the money market, present and prospective, which renders it exceedingly difficult to find even temporary well-protected employment for the rapid accumulation of means at this, as well as other business centres, at more than three or four per cent. per annum. It derives its main support, however, from the vigorous public confidence in the complete solvency of the Government, as the result of the rapidly increasing revenues and diminishing expenditures of the National Treasury, so admirably illustrative of the prosperity of the country, and the wisdom and patriotism of the people. To the noble conservative policy of the present head of the Treasury Department, the progressive increase of this confidence is likewise largely due.

### The Mexican Question—President Johnson's Settlement with France, and His Ultimatum.

*From the Herald.*

A grateful sense of satisfaction will be imparted to all sections and classes of the American people in the Mexican correspondence which we published on Tuesday. After many months of letter-writing between the two Governments, in which every device of diplomacy is exhausted by Louis Napoleon, he gives way to our inflexible requisition of non-intervention in Mexican affairs, and gracefully retires. We perceive, too, from the calm and deliberate manner in which this great victory of American diplomacy has been achieved, that President Johnson from the first clearly foresaw that the game was entirely in his hands, and that there was no occasion for any hurry in its solution or any excitement or apprehension.

Louis Napoleon gracefully retires from his Mexican adventure, which, with the collapse of the late Southern Confederacy, became to him a fading castle in the clouds; but what is the position in which he has placed the deluded house of Austria? It is a position at once ludicrous and humiliating. A prince of the house of Austria, under the protection of Napoleon, and with the escort of a French army of fifty thousand men, is set up in "the halls of the Montezumas" as the Emperor of Mexico. An election is held under French bayonets, from which Maximilian is proclaimed Emperor by the will of the Mexican people. He is thus recognized by France as an independent sovereign, though still the ward of Napoleon. But Napoleon, from the remonstrances of our Government, is constrained to withdraw his bayonets and leave his Austrian *protege* to the will of the Mexican people. Maximilian then pleads the necessity of European troops. "True," says Napoleon. "They, however, will be supplied you by our brother, the Emperor Francis Joseph." It is understood, accordingly, that Austria is to fill up the deficiencies resulting from the recall of the soldiers of France, and that ten thousand Austrians, as the first instalment, are awaiting at Trieste transportation for Vera Cruz.

Now, considering the present complications between Austria and Prussia, with Napoleon as the prompter of Bismark behind the scenes, the stupidity of the Hapsburgs in this Mexican arrangement taxes our credulity. All the facts and all the indications connected with the present situation of European affairs point to a settlement with Austria, by Napoleon the Third, of all the outstanding balances against her from the time of her decisive alliance against Napoleon the First. They involve the sacrifice, first, of Josephine, and next of Maria Louisa, who was given to and accepted by Napoleon as a certain bond of peace between Austria and France. The perfidy of Austria, in joining the Holy Alliance which carried the first Napoleon to St. Helena, remains as an outstanding balance to be settled by Napoleon the Third, and that he meditates a settlement which will cut down Austria to a second or third rate power, is now apparent upon the surface of European politics.

In this posture of European affairs, Austria, it appears, is preparing to supply the places of the French troops to be withdrawn from Mexico, and by an arrangement, too, with Napoleon. What, then, will be the course of Francis Joseph when informed from Mr. Seward, through our Minister at Vienna, as it appears he is by this time, that the sailing of the first detachment of Austrian troops for Mexico will be the signal for the suspension of diplomatic relations between the United States and Austria, and that General Grant, if necessary, may next be called upon to enforce the doctrine of European non-intervention in Mexico? In this dilemma Austria will doubtless apply for redress to Napoleon. But what then? Napoleon can only advise his imperial brother and catspaw to follow his example. Maximilian must then return home, the laughing stock of all Europe. There will be matter here for a misunderstanding between the imperial houses of Paris and Vienna, from which we may expect a resumption of the work of Napoleon where it was left off in the late Italian war.

With the success of Jeff Davis we should have had, no doubt, under Napoleon, a reconstruction of the map of North America; with the downfall of Davis and the Mexican offshoot of his Southern confederacy, we may look for a reconstruction of the map of Europe, and that Austria, the stalking horse of Napoleon in one hemisphere, will become his victim in the other. In any event, the diplomatic solution of this Mexican problem at Washington is an achievement which will place this country in its proper position as a leading and positive power among the great nations of the earth, and as the arbiter of the affairs of this continent.

### Kaiser Joseph's Difficulties.

*From the Daily News.*

A veritable Ishmael, just now, is Kaiser Joseph of Austria, with hand lifted against everybody, and everybody's hand against him. Much to distract his mind comes to him, now, planning in Vienna how to avoid overcrowding difficulties, and watching the cloud of battle gathering about him. Squabbles and threatened hostilities with aggressive Prussia over interminable and scarcely-to-be-understood question of Schleswig-Holstein; menace of war, too, for him on the borders of the Empire, and much talk of Rhenish frontiers to be wrested from his grasp by Emperor Napoleon in league with Prussian Bismark; question, too, of Hungarian faith, and threats from Italy in the Quadrilateral. Hence, truly, is Kaiser Joseph brought to his wit's ends. And now supervene to his own home troubles serious words of warning from the United States over troublesome little Max in Mexico, last and most noisy of Hapsburgers.

Especially (in all his complications and quarrelsome relations with other powers) should Austrian Joseph find a cause for mortified feelings and disappointed hopes in the present condition of Max, late Archduke on solid foundations, now Emperor on flimsy tenure. For fine opening was that for a younger brother (troublesome, too, he, perhaps, when question of succession to the Austrian crown should come to be considered), and much power and renown to be gained by setting up house, in an imperial way, in the land of Montezuma. Excellent plan, also, for the Emperor Napoleon to assist with French arms at the new empire, and stand sponsor to the imperial bantling. But for all this fine prospect to be changed, after much loss of life and treasure; great battles, sieges, and marches; loud proclamations and decrees; excessive promises, and profuse expenditure of money on home improvements, prospecting for railways, building palaces, and what not; is serious matter for reflection for elder brother in Vienna looking out for the arrival of the younger from Mexico, with wife, court, bag and baggage, to draw his yearly stipend from the imperial family treasury, never very plethoric with gold, and just now sorely straitened with necessity of meeting military contingencies.

Thus, then, environed with manifold obstacles to peace of mind and a contented spirit, is the present condition of the man who inherits the iron crown of the Holy Roman Empire. But, peradventure, if from him could come prompt military counsel, sagacity in disposition of soldiers and genius of conception—even, say, like Friedrich of Prussia, or, later, Corsican Bonaparte, who set Europe by the ears, humbling opposing kings and harrying armies of enemies for nearly two decades—then, indeed, great might be the spectacle of him waging victorious war against threefold resistance. But little enough of that martial fact is possessed by Francis Joseph. The crown that once weighed but a feather's weight upon the warlike brows of Kaisers Rudolph and Barbarossa—fighting ancestors they of our present Emperor, and great Hapsburgers, whose swords, drawn in Moslem and other wars, flamed with a great light of battle from Byzantium to the Northern Sea, filling the century with the echoes of their blows—rests idly now in imperial vault, never touched save to have settling dust removed from its iron rim. Chance is there, however, that from the rest of the sword the Kaiser may be happily delivered. Chance is there, too, that threats from Prussia may be but the windy prologue to a quiet settlement of peevish differences born of Schleswig-Holstein and its attendant wranglings; and, until blood be shed in actual fight, there is hope for Austria, now seemingly environed with waiting foes.

### Robert Dale Owen's Plan of Reconstruction.

*From the World.*

A Washington despatch in Tuesday's *Evening Post* states that a majority of the Reconstruction Committee have agreed to adopt the plan of reconstruction proposed by Robert Dale Owen. We were prepared for this announcement by a letter to the Chicago *Tribune*, written from Washington by one of its editors, whose acrimonious hostility to the President gives him confidential access to the Republican members. The Chicago editor stated that, so far as he could judge "from a pretty extensive intercourse with members, there are two propositions which meet with most favor, and the probabilities are that one or the other of them will be adopted by Congress, and submitted to the States for ratification." These favored competitors to the plan of the President, are that of Senator Stewart, already familiar to our readers, and the plan of Robert Dale Owen, the noted socialist, some twenty years ago a member of Congress from Indiana. If, as it seems likely, Mr. Owen's plan is adopted as the sole Congressional rival of the President's, it will immediately be made a party test, and will, of necessity, array the whole Republican party, as a solid phalanx, against President Johnson. It is on all accounts desirable that the issue should be thus distinctly presented. As soon as the policy of Congress is relieved of vagueness, a large segment of the Republican party will cleave off and support the President. Mr. Johnson is, as yet, politically classed as a Republican; and as Congress has agreed upon no counter proposition, as it has set up no definite policy as a rival to his, citizens who have heretofore acted with the Republicans have not satisfied themselves as to the sufficiency of the grounds of separation. The aspect in which the controversy has appeared to many, is, that while the President has a policy fully formed, Congress has merely interposed a delay for the purpose of investigation; and that the difference between them is more a question of time than of principle. The feeling with many has been, that if Congress needs time for inquiry, it is reasonable they should have it; and that so long as their inquiries reach no definite result, so long as they confront the plan of the President with no well-shaped rival, matters are not ripe for a party split. But when two hostile plans are presented on the most important question of the time, further neutrality must be impossible. Every voter will be either a supporter of Congress or a supporter of the President.

Mr. Owen's proposition begins to loom up into such formidable competition with the President's that we insert it. It is in the form of an amendment to the Constitution, consisting of the following sections:—

Section 1. All discriminations among the people of the United States because of race, color, or previous condition, in respect to their civil rights, are hereafter prohibited.

Section 2. On and after the 4th of July, 1876, all male adult citizens of twenty-one years of age, irrespective of race or color, shall be endowed with the right of suffrage at all elections, Federal as well as State.

Section 3. Representation in Congress, and electors for President and Vice-President, until the 4th of July, 1876, shall be based on the number of male adult citizens entitled to exercise the right of suffrage by the laws of the respective States; but after that period representation shall be based on the whole population.

Section 4 Obligations and liabilities incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion, and claims for compensation on account of emancipation of slaves, are void, and shall not be assumed nor paid by any State or the United States.

Accompanying this plan and forming part of it is the following joint resolution:—

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That whenever any one of the eleven States whose inhabitants were lately in insurrection, through its Legislature, having been first authorized so to do by a popular vote of its prudent electors, to vote under the laws thereof as they existed in 1860, shall have ratified the foregoing amendments to the Constitution of the United States, and shall have modified its Constitution and laws in conformity therewith, then, and in that case, such State shall be recognized as having fully and validly resumed its former relations with this Government, and its chosen representatives shall be admitted into the two Houses of the National Legislature; provided that such Senators and Representatives shall possess all the qualifications required by the Constitution and laws of the United States.

It is perhaps hardly worth while to go into any discussion of this proposition until it shall have been reported by the Reconstruction Committee. In good truth, we shall not be sorry to see it adopted by Congress. It has long been evident that no reconciliation is possible between that body and the President; and as an appeal must be made to the people, the sooner the Congressional policy takes shape the more ample will be the time for discussion previous to the fall elections. Since there must be a contest, we cannot doubt that the President will be as well suited to have this proposition of Mr. Owen's presented as the rival to his as to have another. The more palpable its absurdity, the more assured is the triumph of the President.

We will, at present, remark on only one feature of Mr. Owen's policy; and that is its self-stultifying character. It recognizes the competency of the present State Legislatures to ratify the proposed amendment to the Constitution, while denying, in the same breath, their present right to representation in Congress. To ratify an amendment is a much higher function than to propose it. It is absurd to say that States which are acknowledged to be competent to ratify, are incompetent to participate in making the proposal. Why are they excluded from Congress? Is it because they are not States? It is *admitted* that they are States by asking their ratification, since only States can ratify. Is it because they have no competent Legislatures? It is *admitted* that their Legislatures are competent, by making provision for their acting on the amendment, and promising full restoration on condition that they act according to dictation. The sole defense of the delay in admitting the Southern members has consisted in the allegation that the Southern States had no State Governments which Congress could recognize as valid; and yet their State governments are fully recognized as valid by a proposition which acknowledges them to be competent to perform the very highest of all federal functions. If they are States, with competent State governments, nothing is more incontrovertible than their right to immediate representation in Congress. If they are not States, with competent State governments, it is the height of absurdity to ask them to ratify constitutional amendments.

If there were no existing Constitution which the members of Congress are sworn to support, they might, perhaps, act on their untrammelled judgment of what is best for the interests of their political party. There can be no reasonable doubt that the interests of that party are promoted by the exclusion of the Southern States as long as possible; but, unfortunately, the Constitution declares that every State in the Union is entitled to two Senators and to a number of Representatives proportioned to its population as determined by the decennial census. The Senators must indeed be chosen by a competent Legislature; but it is a manifest self-contradiction to hold that a Legislature acknowledged to be competent to ratify a Constitutional amendment is not competent to elect Senators. Mr. Owen's proposition, like every plan that can be devised against the President's, cuts its own throat by its implied admissions. Its absurdity is as if some wordy member of Congress should make a set speech to prove by argument that he is dumb.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

PROCLAMATION.

HEALTH OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, April 24, 1866.

Whereas, The anticipated appearance of cholera within our city during the summer months renders it necessary for the Board of Health to take measures for the effectual removal of all ordinary sources of the disease in and about the premises of private citizens;

And whereas, Among the numerous localizing causes of cholera may be named the keeping of cows, hogs, and goats, together with the fever-producing filth, both in the premises themselves and in the yards adjacent;

And whereas, In order to prevent danger to the public health from a contaminated atmosphere, arising from the accumulation of impure meats and decaying vegetables which are often found in the vaults or cellars occupied by the butchers and hucksters in or in the vicinity of our markets;

And whereas, All odors arising from animal or vegetable substances in a state of decomposition are, to a greater or less extent injurious to those who inhale them;

And whereas, The frequent landing at our wharves of hides, fish, and vegetables in warm weather, in a state of partial decomposition, is a cause of unhealthy nuisance and discomfort to the neighborhood as well as detrimental to health and a source of disease among those who purchase the latter; therefore

Resolved, That the Health Officer be instructed to carry out the following section of an act of the Legislature passed April 5, 1849:—

"Section 3. Whenever any nuisance shall be found anywhere within the jurisdiction of the Board of Health, by reason of the keeping of hogs or other animals, the Board of Health, in addition to their power to destroying the pens or other enclosures containing such animals, or to otherwise abating and removing such nuisance, be and they are hereby empowered to seize such animals, and deliver them over, as forfeited, to the Guardians for the Relief and Employment of the Poor of the city of Philadelphia, the District of Southwark, and the townships of the Northern Liberties and Penn, for the use of said poor; and it shall be the duty of said Guardians of the Poor, on notice from the Board of Health, to receive the said animals and pay the expenses of their removal; provided, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to interfere with the keeping of well-regulated markets for the purchase and sale of cattle, excepting swine."

And that, on and after fifteen days from the publication of this notice, the law be rigidly and strictly enforced.

Resolved, That our Ward Inspectors be instructed to visit and examine carefully all vaults or cellars occupied by the butchers and hucksters in or in the vicinity of our market-houses, direct them to be thoroughly cleansed and whitewashed, and report to the Board of Health all infected places, from impure meats or decaying vegetables, together with all cases of refusal to comply with this order.

Resolved, That no hides, fish, or vegetables shall be unladen at our wharves, either in the Delaware or Schuylkill rivers, until a permit shall be applied for and obtained from the Board of Health, in accordance with the following extract from section 3 of an act of Assembly passed April 2, 1821:—

"And if any master, captain, owner or owners consignee or consignees, or other persons, shall presume to unload, from on board of any such ship or vessel, any vegetables, fish, or hides, without first having applied for and obtained a permit from the Board of Health, every such master, captain, owner or owners, consignee or consignees, or other person so offending, shall pay a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars."

By order of the Board of Health.

HORATIO G. SICKEL,
4 26 3t Health Officer.

THE GREAT NATIONAL FAIR.

THE LADY DIRECTORS OF THE

**National Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphan Home**

Will commence to hold A PUBLIC FAIR, in the CITY OF WASHINGTON, on the 15th of MAY NEXT, the proceeds of which are to be devoted to the Support and Maintenance of the Orphans of National Soldiers and Sailors, not otherwise provided for in their respective States and Territories.

The ladies invite all who can to contribute towards representing their State by a table at the Fair.

The charity is a noble and deserving one, and it is hoped that each State and Territory will be liberally represented.

All contributions should be addressed "NATIONAL SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' ORPHAN HOME, WASHINGTON, D. C.," and forwarded, if possible, ten days before the opening of the Fair.

The Institution will be opened for the reception of Children on the 1st of June next, and applications for admission may be forwarded immediately to

MRS. J. CARLISLE, Secretary, Washington, D. C.

Papers friendly to the cause please copy. 4 26 15

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
PHILADELPHIA, April 20, 1866.

Holders of twenty coupons and upwards of United States Loans due May 1, 1866, are hereby notified that they may present them for examination and count at this office on and after the 23d inst., to be paid on and after May 1, 1866.

Blank schedules may be obtained at this office.

N. B. BROWNE,
4 20 6t Assistant Treasurer, United States.

"THE SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA."

The Corporators of "The Safe Deposit Company of Philadelphia," in compliance with the requirements of their charter, hereby appoint THURSDAY, the 10th of May, 1866, for the opening of the books for subscription to the Capital Stock of said Company, at the office of the Provident Life and Trust Company, No. 111 S. FOURTH street.

Charles Macalester,
Alexander Henry,
John Welsh,
Adolph Borie,
Charles Borie,
George Trott,
M. W. Baldwin,
Isaac Lea,
Samuel R. Shipley,
Alfred Stille,
George A. Wood,
Joseph B. Townsend,
George M. Troutman,
Charles Wheeler,
William C. Kent,
James W. Hazlehurst,
Richard Meade Bache.

4 17 21t

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY'S OFFICE, BORDENTOWN, March 28, 1866.

NOTICE.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY will be held at the Company's office in BORDENTOWN on SATURDAY, the 28th of April, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., for the election of seven Directors, to serve for the ensuing year.

3 30 14 28 SAMUEL J. BAYARD, Secretary.

BIERSTADT'S LAST WORK—"STORM IN THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS"—now on exhibition by permission of the Artist, for the Benefit of the 'Lincoln Institution and Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphan Boys' Home," at WENDEROTH, TAYLOR & BROWN'S, Nos. 912 and 914 CHESNUT Street, for one month only. Open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.

Season Ticket, $1·00 Single Ticket, 25 cents. 4 21 1m

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, April 21, 1866.

The Stated Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Company will be held at the Board of Trade Rooms, north side of CHESNUT Street above Fifth on TUESDAY MORNING, the 1st day of May next, at half-past 10 o'clock, after which an election will be held at the same place for officers of the Company for the ensuing year. The election to close at 1 P. M. of the same day.

4 23 7t JAMES S. COX, President.

ELECTION NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL meeting of the Stockholders of the Central Passenger Railway Company, of the city of Philadelphia, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 249 south FIFTH Street, Philadelphia, on MONDAY, May 7th, 1866, between the hours of 9 and 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing a President and six Directors, to serve for the ensuing year. L. J. CRANS, Secretary.

April 23, 1866. 4 23 10t*

EAGLE MINING COMPANY.—A Meeting of the Stockholders of the Eagle Mining Company will be held at the WESTERN HOUSE, No. 602 Sansom street, on THURSDAY EVENING, 26th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Punctual attendance is requested. Business of importance.

4 24 3t* JOHN S. THACKRAY, Trustee.

DINING-ROOM.—F. LAKEMEYER, CARTER'S Alley, would respectfully inform the Public generally that he has left nothing undone to make this place comfortable in every respect for the accommodation of guests. He has opened a large and commodious Dining-Room in the second story. His SIDE BOARD is furnished with BRANDIES, WINES, WHISKY, Etc., Etc., of SUPERIOR BRANDS. 11

JUST PUBLISHED—By the Physicians of the NEW YORK MUSEUM, the Nineteenth Edition of their FOUR LECTURES, entitled—PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE. To be had free, for four stamps by addressing Secretary New York Museum of Anatomy, No. 618 BROADWAY, New York. 1 17 6

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE!—containing nearly 300 pages and 130 fine Plates and Engravings of the Anatomy of the Human Organs in a State of Health and Disease, with a Treatise on Early Errors, its Deplorable Consequences upon the Mind and Body, with the Author's Plan of Treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents in stamps or postal currency, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 CALDWELL Lane, Albany, N. Y.

The author may be consulted upon any of the diseases upon which his book treats either *personally* or by *mail*, and medicines sent to any part of the world. 1 18 6m

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment; no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown. GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. ALSO,

Regenerating Extract of Millefleurs restores, preserves and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 BARCLAY St., N. Y. 3 31

## WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

LEWIS LADOMUS,
DIAMOND DEALER & JEWELER,
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE,
WATCHES AND JEWELRY REPAIRED,
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Owing to the decline of Gold, has made a great reduction in price of his large and well assorted stock of

Diamonds,
Watches,
Jewelry,
Silverware, Etc.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. 2

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

MUSICAL BOXES.

A full assortment of above goods constantly on hand at moderate prices—the Musical Boxes playing from 2 to 10 beautiful Airs.

FARR & BROTHER, Importers,
No. 324 CHESNUT STREET,
11 11smth §rp Below Fourth.

TO OUR PATRONS AND THE PUBLIC.

We are offering our stock of

*WATCHES,*
*JEWELRY,*
*AND SILVERWARE,*
AT A DISCOUNT,

Fully equivalent to the heavy decline in Gold.

CLARK & BIDDLE,
5 22 §rp No. 712 CHESNUT Street.

RICH JEWELRY

JOHN BRENNAN,
DEALER IN
DIAMONDS, FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY
Etc. Etc. Etc.
9 20§ No. 18 S. EIGHTH STREET, Philada.

HENRY HARPER,
No. 520 ARCH STREET
Manufacturer and Dealer in
Watches,
Fine Jewelry,
Silver-Plated Ware,
AND
Solid Silver-ware.
3 30§

## STOVES, RANGES, &c.

CULVER'S NEW PATENT
DEEP SAND-JOINT
HOT-AIR FURNACE.

RANGES OF ALL SIZES.

ALSO, PHILEGAR'S NEW LOW PRESSURE STEAM HEATING APPARATUS.

FOR SALE BY
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
5 4 § No. 1132 MARKET STREET.

## INTERNAL REVENUE.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.

PRINCIPAL DEPOT,

No 304 CHESNUT STREET.

CENTRAL DEPOT,

No. 103 S. FIFTH STREET,

One door below Chesnut.)

ESTABLISHED 1862.

REVENUE STAMPS of every description constantly on hand, and in any amount.

Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

United States Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia or New York, or Current Funds received in payment.

Particular attention paid to small orders.

The decisions of the Commission can be consulted, and any information regarding the law cheerfully given.

The following rates of discount are allowed:—

On all orders of $25, two per cent. discount.

On all orders of $100, three per cent. discount.

On all orders of $300, four per cent. discount.

All orders should be sent to

HARDING'S STAMP AGENCY,
No. 304 Chesnut Street
PHILADELPHIA. 2 16

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD, WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE.

STAMPS of EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AND IN ANY AMOUNT. 11 19

## FINANCIAL.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
No. 114 S. THIRD STREET,
BANKERS,
AND
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

U. S. 6s OF 1881,
5-20s. OLD AND NEW,
10-40s; CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS,
7-30 NOTES, 1st, 2d, and 3d Series.

*COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES WANTED.*

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Collections made; Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for LADIES.

PHILADELPHIA, February, 1866. 2 7 3m

U. S. SECURITIES

A SPECIALTY.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
BANKERS & BROKERS,
16 S. THIRD ST. | 3 NASSAU ST.
PHILADELPHIA. | NEW YORK.

STOCKS AND GOLD

*BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.*

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS. 21

DAVIES BROTHERS,
No. 225 DOCK STREET,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
BUY AND SELL

UNITED STATES BONDS 1881s, 5-20s, 10 40s.
UNITED STATES 7 3-10s, ALL ISSUES.
CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS
Mercantile Paper and Loans on Collaterals negotiated
Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission. 1 31 §

HARPER, DURNEY & CO.
BANKERS,
*STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS*
No. 55 S. THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks and Loans bought and sold on Commission. Uncurrent Bank Notes, Coin, Etc., bought and sold. Special attention paid to the purchase and sale of Oil Stocks. Deposits received, and interest allowed as per agreement. 85 3m

WORK, McCOUCH & CO.,
Stock and Exchange Brokers,
No. 36 South THIRD Street.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES bought and sold.
STOCKS bought and sold on commission.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS. (4 25 1m

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK
HAS REMOVED
During the erection of the new Bank building,
TO
No. 305 CHESNUT STREET. 1 17 4p

5 20S.—FIVE-TWENTIES.
7'30s—SEVEN-THIRTIES
WANTED.
DE HAVEN & BROTHER
1-7 No. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

## SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &c

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
AND DEALERS IN
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 814 Chesnut Street,
FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"
8 26 §rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
8 24 § 706 CHESNUT STREET

REMOVAL! REMOVAL!!
OLD DRIVERS' ICE COMPANY,
REMOVED FROM N. W. CORNER SIXTEENTH AND RACE, TO
Broad Street, Above Race, East Side.

Orders respectfully solicited, and promptly attended to at the lowest market rates.

HESS, JOHNSON & DAVIS.

OLD DRIVERS' ICE COMPANY.

The undersigned, feeling exceeding thankful to his many friends and customers for their very liberal patronage extended to him during the last seventeen years, and having sold his entire interest to MESSRS. HESS, JOHNSON & DAVIS, Takes pleasure in recommending them to his former patrons, as they are gentlemen of well-known integrity and will undoubtedly maintain the reputation of the OLD DRIVERS' ICE COMPANY, and in every way act so as to give entire satisfaction to all who may kindly favor them with their custom. Respectfully, etc.,

3 23 m A. BROWN.

RANDALL & CO.,
PERFUMERS AND IMPORTERS,
No. 1302 CHESNUT Street.

Fine English Toilet Soaps,

IN GREAT VARIETY, JUST RECEIVED.

Also, Triple French Extracts and Perfumes.

We have constantly on hand every variety of PERFUMERY AND TOILET REQUISITES.

Extracts, Powders, Colognes, Pomades, Toilet Waters, Shaving Creams, Cosmetiques, Tooth Pastes Brushes, &c 3 23m

RESTAURANT
ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN
Finest old and new ALES, at 5 cents per glass.
GOOD ONE-DIME EATING BAR.
The choicest Liquors always on hand.
No. 523 CHESNUT STREET.
3 10 3m HENRY BECKER, Manager.

# CITY INTELLIGENCE

(*For Additional Local Items see Eighth Page.*)

CONTROLLERS OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—A special meeting of this body was held yesterday afternoon. President Shippen was in the chair.

The meeting was called to legalize the payment of sundry bills incurred by the 17th school section.

The Committee on Accounts presented a report for the payment of bills for the year 1865, to the amount of $5325, to pay salaries of teachers of that section, hitherto under dispute. The report, with very little debate, was finally adopted.

A resolution was introduced from the Committee on Accounts, requesting Councils to make an appropriation for the payment of divers bills incurred during the year 1865, amounting to $1013. It was agreed that the subject should be submitted to Councils.

Mr. Freeborn moved that a request be made to Councils for an appropriation for $400, to pay the expenses of a committee to investigate the alleged incompetency and inefficiency in the performance of his duties of Principal Maguire, of the Boys' High School. This was adopted.

A petition was presented from the Twentieth School Section, asking Councils to appropriate $18,000 for the erection of school-houses.

A communication was received from the Eighth section, asking the appropriation of $48,000 out of moneys already appropriated to public school purposes, for expenditure in that particular section. This was referred.

Mr. Edwin Pollet, elected to take the place of the late Mr. Fletcher, Controller from the Third Section, was sworn into office and took his seat.

The Board then adjourned.

THE NEW LEDGER BUILDINGS.—Yesterday, at 12 o'clock, the bids for the extensions to the new *Ledger* Buildings, at the south west corner of Chesnut and Sixth streets, were opened at the Butler House, on Sixth street, below Chesnut, in presence of the several bidders. There were five proposals, as follows:—Balderston & Albertson, $222,000; D. Cramer & Son, $232,000—each to complete the building in eight months; John Ketchum, $220,204·36, to do the work in eight months: John Crump, $182,000, the building to be finished within nine months; and $192,000 if completed within six months; R. A. Dobbins, $185,150, with a deduction for the materials in the old buildings on Sixth street and in the rear, the entire buildings to be completed in eight months from May 1. These bids do not include the brown-stone front, about 100 feet on Sixth street, which has been contracted for by Struthers & Son, at about $20,000. The contract will probably be closed to-day, and the work will be commenced at once.

ADMITTED TO THE PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL.—An odd-looking old man, who says his name is Jacob Keyser, and that he has been four days walking from Lancaster county, carrying a load of skins, which he brought for sale, was admitted to the hospital last evening with a fractured arm, caused by falling on the pavement in Callowhill street.

John Logue, who resides at No. 1831 South street, had his left leg fractured by falling while wrestling.

Dennis McElwee fell under a car at Twenty-first and Callowhill streets, and had his hand mashed.

PROBABLE MURDER.—Last evening, Christian Wertz, aged twenty-eight years, was attacked by three unknown men, on Salmon street, Nineteenth Ward, and severely beaten. In addition to his skull being fractured, he received other injuries, and his life is despaired of. The injured man was conveyed to the Episcopal Hospital. It is supposed he was seeking work at the Port Richmond coal wharves, and the men who attacked him were some of the strikers.

ARREST OF A NOTORIOUS THIEF.—An individual named Mike Mulherron, well known to the police, was arrested on Tuesday night by the Fifth District officers. He is charged with committing several robberies. He had on, when arrested, a new suit of clothes, which have since been identified by a gentleman from whom they were stolen. The accused had a hearing before Alderman Swift yesterday morning, and was bound over to answer.

SERENADE.—Mr. Charles H. Cummings, President of the Corn Exchange Association, and Mr. William R. Hunter, Jr., a prominent member of the Corn Exchange Association, both residing at Germantown, were serenaded last night by the Liberty Cornet Band, under the supervision of a committee of the former organization. There was a lively time.

A REQUEST.—District Attorney William B. Mann desires all persons who were witnesses of the murder of Michael Allen, in a saloon on South Third street, below Chesnut, in the fall of 1864, to report to him as soon as possible.

INFANT FOUND.—Last evening a female infant, about two months old, was found by Officer Young, on the sidewalk at Tenth and Filbert streets. The foundling was taken to the Ninth Ward Station House.

RESUMED WORK.—The stevedores, upon a strike for a day or two, resumed work yesterday.

## MATTERS OVER THE RIVER.

OUT OF DANGER.—Dr. Hendry, the attending physician of Captain Burroughs, who was mentioned yesterday as having been seized with an attack of cholera, informs us that he is now out of danger. He says the patient was handled in a virulent manner, and that the attack was a clear case of cholera.

NEW BUILDINGS.—Foundations have been laid for eight new private residences on Second street, above Cooper. At the corner of Third and Linden six others are nearly completed. Many others are going up in various parts of the city, indicating considerable activity in the building line during the coming season.

ASHORE.—The steamer belonging to the Jamaica line of packets, which grounded at Atlantic City a few days since, will be got off in good condition. She is a fine vessel, and is substantially built. Her cargo and mails were taken out safely, and forwarded to their proper destinations.

PROGRESSIVE.—The village of Hammonton, in Atlantic county, on the line of the railroad, is rapidly improving. Over twenty new dwellings are in course of erection at the present time, and others will soon be commenced. The citizens exhibit all those characteristics which signalize the industry and go-aheadativeness of the ever-moving and ever-producing Yankees.

AN ENORMOUS FOSSIL.—A recent issue of the *Montana Register* has an account of an important discovery made in that section. It says:—"The evidence adduced two weeks ago as to the existence, at some far-off period of the past, of an antediluvian beast of monstrous proportions, by the discovery of a molar or jaw-tooth in the claim of Hales, in Last Chance Gulch, opposite the end of Broad street, has received further confirmation by the discovery of an ivory tusk, in a somewhat decomposed state, about 15 feet in length. At the point of discovery it measures 19 inches, and in a distance of six inches it increases to 22½ inches, and in a distance of 46 inches it increases to 27½ inches in circumference. A hasty examination by Mr. Rumley, the assayer, shows its principal constituent part to be phosphate of lime; its surface, fracture, and nerve and vein lines are those of ivory. This tusk, which must have belonged to the father of all elephants, was found about twenty-five feet further up the gulch than where the molar lay, and some four feet from the bed rock, and seventeen feet from the surface of the ground."

—Mr. G. W. Carlton announces "The Working Girl of Paris," translated from the French of Michelet by Dr. J. W. Palmer.


## AMUSEMENTS.

RISLEY'S CONTINENTAL NEWS EXCHANGE.
Choice seats to all places of Amusement may be had up to 6½ o'clock any evening. 1 31 1y

SPECIAL ATTENTION IS CALLED TO A GREAT WORK OF ART, NOW ON EXHIBITION AT
F. GABRYLEWITZ'S PHILADELPHIA ART GALLERY,
No. 1305 CHESNUT Street,
Cammarana's Great Historical Picture OF THE
SACKING OF ALTAMURA,
BY CARDINAL RUFFO, IN 1799.
Painted by order of the Italian Government. The Picture will be engraved by JOHN SARTAIN. For a full description of this extraordinary production, we refer to the printed details in the Gallery. Admission to the Gallery, 25 cents. 4 21 1m

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC, CORNER of BROAD and LOCUST Streets.
Lessee and Manager..... WILLIAM WHEATLEY.
FOURTH AND LAST WEEK BUT TWO of the success in engagement of THE GREAT RAVEL TROUPE, comprising the most talented artists in the world.
THURSDAY EVENING, April 26, will be presented (first time in several years) the comic pantomime entitled the SECRET MARRIAGE; OR, WHOSE CHILD IS IT?
Gros Pierre.....FRANCOIS RAVEL
First night of the beautiful grand ballet of LA PRIMA DONNA.
To conclude with the grand ship pantomime of
Raoul.....RAOUL.....GABRIEL RAVEL
Courci.....ANTOINE RAVEL
Bambola.....YOUNG AMERICA
TO-MORROW (Friday) ONLY BENEFIT OF ANTOINE RAVEL, when will be presented LA SYLPHIDE, MILLINERS, RAOUL, AND TRAPEZE.
ADMISSION, 50 CENTS. Reserved seats, 75 cents. Family Circle 30 cents. Amphitheatre, 25 cents. Doors open at ½ past 7. Commences at ½ before 8.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock. FOURTH GRAND RAVEL MATINEE. ADMISSION, with reserved seats.....50 cents. Seats can secured six days in advance at C. W. A. Trumpler's Music Store, S. E corner Seventh and Chesnut streets and at the Box Office of the Academy of Music, from 9 A. M. till 4 P. M.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE,—CHESNUT Street, above Twelfth.
LEONARD GROVER & WILLIAM E. SINN, Lessees and Managers.
WILLIAM E. SINN.....Resident Manager.
Doors open at 7. Curtain rises at 7 45.
OWING TO THE SUCCESS WITH WHICH MISS MAGGIE MITCHELL MISS MAGGIE MITCHELL has met in her UNEQUALLED IMPERSONATION OF THE PEARL OF SAVOY, THE PEARL OF SAVOY, and the increasing desire manifested to witness it, the Management are induced to announce it for TWO NIGHTS MORE, in order that the public may have an opportunity to see this BEAUTIFUL HOME DRAMA, IN WHICH VIRTUE AND CONSTANCY are so beautifully depicted, and LAUGHTER AND TEARS are so naturally drawn forth. Miss MAGGIE MITCHELL will be supported by MR. J. W. COLLIER, Miss JOSIE ORTON, and the strength of the Company. Marie.....Miss MAGGIE MITCHELL New and beautiful Scenery. Expensive Appointments, etc. etc.
In active preparation, LITTLE BAREFOOT. SATURDAY AFTERNOON, April 28, GRAND FAMILY MATINEE. Second Matinee Performance of THE FLYING DUTCHMAN. Admission to evening performance, 25c., 50c., and $1.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 7¾ o'clock.
FIRST WEEK OF MADAME CELESTE. FIRST NIGHT OF THE FLYING DUTCHMAN. MONDAY, April 23, AND EVERY NIGHT, after careful preparation, with new scenery, Machinery, Dresses, etc., the great nautical, spectacular drama of THE FLYING DUTCHMAN; Or, THE PHANTOM SHIP.
Vanderdecken, The Flying Dutchman, } .....Madame CELESTE
Capt. of the Phantom Ship, }
Admiral Colpepper.....Mr. Mackay
Toby Varnish.....Owen Marlowe
The piece will be preceded each evening by A FAVORITE COMEDIETTA.
FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF MADAME CELESTE.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—N. E. corner NINTH and WALNUT Streets. Begins quarter to 8.
THIS (Thursday) EVENING, April 26, Fourth night of the engagement of MR. EDWIN BOOTH, who will appear for THE LAST TIME as ROMEO, in Shakespeare's grand tragedy of ROMEO AND JULIET. which will be presented with a SPLENDID CAST
FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF MR. EDWIN BOOTH, on which occasion he will appear as SHYLOCK, in the MERCHANT OF VENICE, AND PETRUCHIO, in THE TAMING OF THE SHREW.

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE—WALNUT Street, above Eighth.
POWERFUL ATTRACTION. EVERY EVENING, AND ON WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, THE WONDER EL NINO EDDIE, Mr. G. W. SMITH and Ballet Troupe. BURLESQUES, ETHIOPIAN OPERA CORPS, TWO GRAND BALLETS, DRAMATIC COMPANY, and COMIC PANTOMIME TROUPE.

MUSICAL SOIREE, EVERY EVENING, AT THE CITY, CHESS AND READING ROOMS, No. 1235 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. [4 16 1m

GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—PUBLIC REHEARSALS every SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT MUSICAL FUND HALL, 3¾ o'clock. Engagements made by addressing GEORGE BASTERT, Agent, No. 1231 MONTEREY street, between Race and Vine 1 16 m

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WM. MILLWARD, D. S. WINEBRENER.
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Of best quality and manufacture. [4 25 3mrp

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WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, STAIR BALUSTERS, NEWEL POSTS, GENERAL TURNING, SCROLL WORK, ETC.
SHELVING PLANED TO ORDER.
The largest assortment of Wood Mouldings in this city constantly on hand. 4 17 3m

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CARSON GOLD MINING COMPANY.
CAPITAL STOCK.....$500,000
*NUMBER OF SHARES*, 50,000.
Par Value and Subscription Price, $10.
*WORKING CAPITAL*, $50,000.
OFFICERS:
PRESIDENT, COLONEL WILLIAM B. THOMAS.
SECRETARY AND TREASURER, pro tem, J. HOPKINS TARR.
SOLICITOR, WILLIAM L. HIRST, ESQ.
DIRECTORS, COLONEL WILLIAM B. THOMAS, CHARLES S. OGDEN, EDWIN MIDDLETON, ALEXANDER J. HARPER, WILLIAM BERGER.
The Land of this Company consists of about 120 Acres in Mecklenburg county, North Carolina, about 2½ miles from the town of Charlotte.
On this property fifteen shafts or pits have been opened and sunk to various depths, from 10 to 85 feet, demonstrating the existence of three parallel veins of ore of about 3 feet in width and about 15 feet apart, converging to a common centre at the depth of about 150 feet, forming one immense mass or vein of ore, extending in length through the property more than half a mile. There are also on this property other veins of ore unexplored. All these ores are known as the Brown Ores, and are very rich, yielding an average of about $200 per ton in gold the above results having been demonstrated by the rude working of the mines for several years past, the risk of investment in undeveloped property is not incurred, and by the application of modern mining and reducing machinery the Company anticipate an immediate and large return for their money.
Having an ore that readily yields $200 per ton, some estimate can be made of the value of his property. With the present imperfect system of mining, ten tons of this ore can be taken out and reduced daily from every shaft opened, at an expense not exceeding $25 per ton, leaving a net daily profit of $1750 for each shaft worked by the Company.
The large working capital reserved will enable the Company at once to procure and erect the best modern machinery for manipulating the ores, by means of which the yield will be largely increased.
These mines, whilst they produce ores richer than those of Colorado or Nevada, have many advantages over them, particularly in an abundance of fuel and cheap labor, and the facility with which they can be worked during the entire year; whilst those of Colorado and Nevada can only be worked during the warm weather.
A test assay of an average specimen of the ore from the Carson Mines was made as late as the 27th of January of the present year, as will appear from the following certificate of Professors Booth and Garrett, the Assayers of the Philadelphia Mint:—
PHILADELPHIA, January 27, 1866
Dear Sir:—We have carefully assayed the sample of ore from "Carson Mine," North Carolina, and find it to yield ten ounces nine pennyweights of pure gold to the ton of ore. The coin value is therefore $216·02 per ton of ore. Yours, respectfully BOOTH & GARRETT.
Dr. M. B. TAYLOR, No. 404 Walnut street, Philad.
Subscriptions to the Capital Stock will be received at the Office of the Company, No. 407 WALNUT Street where samples of the ore may be seen, and full information given. 2 3

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We have been engaged for many years in the noble work of giving health and happiness to the suffering and the afflicted. During this time we have treated about TWENTY THOUSAND INVALIDS suffering from the various forms of disease, and in almost every case a permanent cure has been effected. Many of them, in fact, had been given up as incurable by their physicians. We have restored to health, in a few days, thousands of persons in this city who had been suffering from painful diseases five, ten, and fifteen years and upwards. At our institution we have cured, and are curing, a class of diseases that has baffled the medical profession in all ages of the world.
Dr. WILLIAM WHITE, a gentleman of great experience in this successful practice, is associated with Drs. GALLOWAY & SHEDD in this practice. By this arrangement we hope to be enabled to attend professionally to our large practice.
REFERENCES.—We refer the diseased and others interested in our new practice to the following well-known gentlemen who have been treated successfully by us:—
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Hon. DAVID WILMOT, Judge of Court of Claims, Washington city.
Hon. Judge CAPRON, New York city.
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EMANUEL REY, Attorney at Law, No. 707 Sansom street.
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DR. W. B. BROWN, Girard House.
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This Syrup is employed with the greatest success, in place of Cod Liver Oil, to which it is infinitely superior. It cures diseases of the chest, scrofula, lymphatic disorders, green sickness, muscular atony, and loss of appetite. It regenerates the constitution by purifying the blood, and is, in a word, the most powerful depurative known. It never fatigues the stomach and bowels, and is administered with the greatest efficacy to young children, subject to humours, or obstruction of the glands. At last, it is very efficacious in the diseases of the skin.
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This new ferruginous medicine contains the elements of the blood and bones, and Iron in a liquid state. It is different from all hitherto offered to the public, is liquid, colorless, and tasteless. It speedily cures chlorosis, pains in the stomach, difficult digestion, dysmenorrhœa, anæmia.
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The increased facilities of their new and more extensive Factory enable them to produce much handsomer and finished styles.
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WRIGHT'S TAR SYRUP.
*PRINCIPAL DEPOT,*
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Price, $1·00 per Bottle; $5·00 for half-a-dozen.
The undersigned citizens take pleasure in cheerfully recommending the use of Wright's Tar Syrup for coughs, colds, consumption, whooping-cough, spotted fever, liver complaint, pains in the breast, bronchitis, inflammation and restriction of air vessels in the lungs, etc. Let remedy should be in every family:—
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L. Bates, No. 605 Arch street.
Albert Martin, No. 417 S. Second street.
Mary Caldwell, No. 1032 Sansom street.
W. Thomas, No. 20 N. Fourth street.
T. M. Carthy, No. 109 Peters alley.
George Wilson, No. 236 Race street.
W. F. Brooks, No. 69 North Second street.
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All Coal warranted and taken back free of expense to the purchaser, if not as represented. Also, the Coal forfeited if not full weight. 2 10 6m

LIQUORS.
CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY.
No. 225 North THIRD Street.
If anything was wanted to prove the absolute purity of this Whisky, the following certificates should do it. There is no alcoholic stimulant known commanding such recommendation from such high sources:—
PHILADELPHIA, September 9, 1858.
We have carefully tested the sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY which you send us, and find that it contains NONE OF THE POISONOUS SUBSTANCES known as FUSIL OIL, which is the characteristic and injurious ingredient of the whiskies in general use.
BOOTH, GARRETT & CAMAC, Analytical Chemists.
NEW YORK, September 3, 1858.
I have analyzed a sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY received from Mr Charles Wharton, Jr., of Philadelphia, and having carefully tested it, I am pleased to state that it is entirely FREE FROM POISONOUS OR DELETERIOUS substances. It is an unusually pure and fine-flavored quality of whisky.
JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D., Analytical Chemist.
BOSTON, March 7, 1859.
I have made a chemical analysis of commercial samples of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY, which proves to be free from the heavy Fusil Oils, and perfectly pure and unadulterated. The fine flavor of this whisky is derived from the grain used in manufacturing it.
Respectfully, A. A. HAYES, M. D., State Assayer, No. 16 Boylston street.
For sale by barrel, demijohn, or bottle, at No. 226 North THIRD Street, Philadelphia. 3 3

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Of all descriptions, Always on hand,
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One door below Seventh street,
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CARPETINGS! CARPETINGS!
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BRUSSELS CARPETINGS
NEW AND ELEGANT PATTERNS.
Also, a large line of THREE-PLY EXTRA SUPER AND FINE INGRAIN CARPETS, DAMASK AND VENETIAN STAIR AND HALL CARPETINGS, COTTAGE AND RAG CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, SHADES, ETC., which will be sold low in consequence of the fall in Gold.
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LEEDOM & SHAW
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Foreign and Domestic Carpets.
These goods will be sold at the LOWEST CASH PRICES, to correspond with the FALL OF GOLD.
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CARPETINGS.
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In store and constantly receiving,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
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PAYABLE IN PAPER CURRENCY.
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For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., 2 16 No. 1528 DELAWARE Avenue.

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—THE undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is repaired with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.
Captains or Agents, Ship Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair are solicited to call.
Having the agency for the sale of Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper Paint for the preservation of vessels' bottoms for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.
JOHN H. RAMSMITT, Kensington Screw Dock, 3 11 DELAWARE Avenue, above LAUREL Street.


## LEGAL NOTICES.

PHILADELPHIA, APRIL 12, 1866.—NOTICE is hereby given that Writs of Scire Facias will be issued upon the following claims at the expiration of three months from the date hereof, unless the same are paid within that time to W. A. SLIVER, Attorney at Law, No. 30 North SEVENTH Street.

City to use of Lane Schofield vs. Cornelius S. Smith, C. P., December T., 1864, No. 2, for paving, $143·75, lot S. W. corner of Second and Queen streets, 23 feet 3 inches by 20 feet 6 inches.
Same vs. John Sanders, C. P., March T., 1865, No. 69, for paving, $44 00, lot N. E. corner of Sixth and Lombard streets, 16 feet by 20 feet 6 inches.
Same vs. James Montgomery, C. P., December T., 1865, No. 49, for paving, $39·79, lot S. W. corner of Seventeenth and Montrose streets, 13 feet by 46 feet 6 inches.
Same vs. Freeman Scott, C. P., March T., 1866, No. 1, for paving, $55 84, lot N. E. corner of Tenth and Poplar streets, 18 feet front on Tenth street by 36 feet.
Same vs. same, C. P., March T., 1866, No. 2, for paving, $24·72, lot north side of Poplar street, 36 feet east from Tenth street, 14 feet by 24.
Same vs. same, C. P., March T., 1866, No. 3, for paving, $25·53, lot north side of Poplar street, 50 feet east from Tenth street, 14 feet by 24 feet.
Same vs. same, C. P., March T., 1866, No. 4, for paving, $24·72, lot north side of Poplar street, 64 feet east from Tenth street, 14 feet by 24 feet.
Same vs. William A. Archer, C. P., March T., 1866, No. 5, for paving, $24·71, lot south side of Brown street, 32 feet 6 inches east from St. John street, 15 feet 6 inches by 23 feet 6 inches.
Same vs. same, C. P., March T., 1866, No. 6, for paving, $24·72, lot south side of Brown street, 48 feet east from St. John street, 18 feet 5 inches by 23 feet 6 in. 4 12 3tm*

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of LAMB'S Minors.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the first and final account of

# Evening Telegraph

THURSDAY, APRIL 26, 1866.


**How the French Retire from Mexico.**

"You will oblige me by immediately leaving my premises," remarked an English nobleman to a poacher, who was quietly setting a line in his Grace's favorite trout stream. "Certainly," replied the trespasser. "I didn't care about catching your lordship's fish, but I did want to see how soon you'd find out my net. I'm satisfied. I'll go." And he walked away whistling an air of triumph, endeavoring to convince some distant spectators that he had got the best of the encounter. The same spirit of bravado which induced the detected poacher to burst into a tune of victory, has ever to] dictated diplomatists to express the "deepest gratification" when circumstances over which they have no control compels them to abandon a pet project before the menace of an enemy.

A curious instance of the fraternal cheerfulness with which a Government presents a possession to a neighboring State, is found in the tone of the despatches from the MARQUIS DE MONTHOLON to Secretary SEWARD. It reminds us vividly of the ancient Spanish custom. "What a magnificent Barbary you ride, Don Pedro ?" "Do you think so, Don Carlo, a mere trifle. It's yours!" The American Government touchingly remarks to France:—

"The United States rest content with submitting to France the exigencies of an embarrassing situation in Mexico, and expressing the nope that France may find some manner which shall at once be consistent with her interests and honor, and the principles and interests of the United States, to relieve that situation without injurious delay."

To which the Imperial Minister replies with a trusting confidence:—

"In his despatch Mr. SEWARD calls to mind on his part, that the Government of the United States has conformed, during the whole course of its history, to the rule of conduct which it received from WASHINGTON, by practising invariably the principle of non-intervention, and observes that nothing justifies the apprehension that it should show itself unfaithful in what may concern Mexico. We receive this assurance with entire confidence. We find therein a sufficient guarantee not any longer to delay the adoption of measures intended to prepare for the return of our army. The Emperor has decided that the French troops shall evacuate Mexico in three detachments."

And the desire of the United States is complied with, with an assurance of pleasure and a sound of trumpets which remind us strongly of the detected poacher. It is a matter of general interest to see how the man reputed to be the shrewdest diplomat living, would get out of a difficulty to which he was most udreservedly committed. And well has he justified the high opinion men hold of his talents.

We have sometimes seen in a circus an acrobat, standing facing us, perform a series of complex summersaults, by which he turns himself completely around without the audience detecting his retrograde motion. He is squarely fixed in one direction, when all at once he is turned without seeming to turn. Such is the feat of that imperial gymnast.

We are told that the invasion of Mexico by the French was never designed to compel that people to assume a monarchical Government. A number of the citizens of the Empire had granted loans to the Mexican Government in the shape of purchasing "scrip" of that country. When they desired payment they were refused, whereupon the expedition was fitted out which has since placed MAXIMILIAN on the throne. Finding the republic unwilling to meet his demands, the Emperor discovered a number of discontented citizens, who were induced to elect the Archduke to the imperial chair.

M. DROUYN DE LHUYS remarks that the French Government did not deem it a duty to discourage that supreme effort of a powerful party, which had its origin long anterior to the French expedition. He observes that the Emperor, faithful to the maxims of public right, which he holds in common with the United States, declared on that occasion that the question of a change of institutions rested solely on the suffrage of the Mexican people.

When the Archduke was *elected*, the Emperor gave him his support because the new Government would liquidate the French claims, and the republic would not. In fact, the whole despatch, reduced, amounts to an assertion that the presence of the French troops in Mexico is not to aid the new Emperor to overcome the Liberals, but merely to remain there until the United States gave assurance that they would not interfere in behalf of the JUAREZ party. M. DROUYN DE LHUYS himself put very clearly the conditions whereon, at this late day, they are prepared to evacuate Mexico:—

"We find them (the Mexicans) now engaged in the establishment of a regular Government, which shows itself disposed to honestly keep its engagements. In this relation we hope that the legitimate object of our expedition will soon be reached. And we are striving to make with the Emperor MAXIMILIAN arrangements which, by satisfying our interests and our honor, will permit us to consider at an end the service of the army on Mexican soil. We fall back at that moment upon the principle of non-intervention, and from that moment accept it as the rule of our conduct. Our interest, no less than our honor, commands *us to claim from all* the uniform application of it. Trusting the spirit of equity which animates the Cabinet of Washington, we expect *from it the assurance* that the American people will themselves conform to the law which they invoke by observing in ... to Mexico a strict neutrality."

To this ... uce" similar to that claimed, give an "assur... the fact that the practice merely reiterating ... efore has been that of our Government her... reupon DE MONTHOLON expresses the utmo... gratification, and NAPOLEON gives orders for ... the withdrawal of the French troops. This may appear to the diplomatic circles of Europe like a victory for France, or at least a drawn battle, but to the undazzled eyes of America we can see good cause for congratulation over the triumph we have achieved.

It is only the old story of the lord and the poacher over again. Entering that republic at a time when he supposed the United States were so busily engaged that it was probable that they would always have their hands full, the Emperor proceeded to secure a foothold on American soil by forcing a monarchical Government upon an unwilling people. Detected by the United States, who reappeared unexpectedly with great power, this imperial trespasser avers his satisfaction at withdrawing, and claims a triumph because he was interrupted before his line was firmly set. He may gloss it over as he will, and turn and smile his pleasure at having accomplished his object, the fact remains the same, that we have reasserted the Monroe doctrine and ridded this side of the ocean of an interloper. While admiring, therefore, the consummate ease with which the project is abandoned, the "man of destiny" cannot hide, beneath all his blandishments, the fact that he has been compelled to forego a pet scheme, in which he had engaged all the military power of France.

**The True Issue.**

IT is allimportant, in a question of such far-reaching consequences as that of "reconstruction," that the public mind should be held to the true issue. Putting away side issues and mere contests of words, we should, if possible, get at the real gist of the controversy. What, then, is the true issue involved in this question of reconstruction? We take it to be this:—Has the nation a right to impose conditions upon the Rebel communities before they shall be permitted, as States, to resume political power in the nation? The Republicans say yes; the Democrats say no.

In discussing this question, the fact of the Rebellion should be constantly kept in view. The present status grows directly out of the Rebellion, and could have arisen in no other way. It is because the Rebel States seceded from the Union, rebelled against it, made war upon it, that they find themselves cut off from representation, without political power in the nation. They are merely reaping what they themselves have sown. It is a harvest of their own planting. It is not an issue that has been forced upon them, but one of their own making. Nobody compelled them to abandon the positions they once held in the Union. No usurping hand despoiled them of their power. Nobody *drove* them out. The nation was at peace. Prosperity and plenty smiled at every hearthstone. Equal laws prevailed. No man—at least no white man—could complain that the Government in any way wronged or oppressed him. Even the balance of political power itself was in the hands of the South and its friends. It was in the face of these circumstances that the Rebel States seceded—voluntarily and contemptuously flinging away the power they had, and calling home their Senators and Representatives from the Capital—and commenced war upon the nation. That war they prosecuted with bitter ferocity for more than four years, yielding only when completely overthrown. If now they find it not so easy to get back into the positions they abandoned as it was to get out of them, who have they to blame but themselves? Theirs is not the case of innocent communities wrongfully despoiled of their just rights and powers; it is rather that of grasping and ambitious States, who find themselves the victims of their own lust for unlawful dominion.

But it is precisely this fact of the Rebellion that the Democrats insist upon our ignoring. They constantly speak of these Rebel communities as though there had never been any war—as though they had never seceded and formed their Southern Confederacy. They talk about the "*rights*" of these States, as though they had never forfeited them by war upon the nation. They speak of them as though, by some monstrous stretch of power, their Representatives had been driven out o Congress. In a word, they persistently shut their eyes to the entire series of momentous events which go to make up our national history for the past five years. Although, when the Rebellion commenced, they maintained that the States were sovereign and could secede at pleasure, and that there was no rightful power in the nation to coerce a State, they now maintain that these States have never been out of the Union, are now in it, and are, *therefore, entitled, of right*, to all the powers and privileges of States in the Union. But if these States were never out of the Union, then they were *in* it during the entire continuance of the war; and if being in the Union entitles a State of right to representation and power in it, then these States were entitled to such representation and power at the very period when they were making war upon it! This is the doctrine of *State rights* pushed to a rather startling extreme. According to it South Carolina, while waging war *against* the Union, had as good a right to be represented in Congress as Pennsylvania had, which was fighting *for* the Union. JEFF. DAVIS, according to this Democratic theory, had as good a right to vote for President in 1864 as General GRANT had. The Rebel greyback, with his gun in his hand which he had stolen from a United States arsenal, was of right as much entitled to vote as the Union soldier peridling life and all he held dear to save the Union.

The Republicans, on the other hand, fully recognize the Rebellion, and the consequences it has entailed. They maintain that a State which secedes and wages war against the nation—setting up for itself or uniting with other seceding States—thereby loses all rights and powers in the Union. It is absurd that a State can be a member of the Union, and yet make war against the Union. They hold that communities cannot commit the *crimes of traitors*, and at the same time retain the *privileges of citizens*. The Rebel States having by their rebellion lost all *right* of participation in the political power of the Union, can be restored only upon such conditions as shall be prescribed by the nation; and these conditions are entirely within the discretion of the nation, acting through its constituted and appropriate organ, the law-making power. Justice and sound statesmanship are to be its guide. The safety of the people is its supreme law.

The Republican theory is the theory upon which the war was conducted—the only one upon which it could have been successfully waged—and the only one upon which the consummation of this great revolution will be made to redound to the freedom and perpetuity of the nation.


THIS is a personal invitation to the reader to examine our new styles of SPRING CLOTHING. Cassimere Suits for $16 and Black Suits for $22. Finer suits, all prices up to $75. WANAMAKER & BROWN, OAK HALL, SOUTHEAST CORNER SIXTH and MARKET Sts.

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## SPECIAL NOTICES.

[*See the Second Page for additional Special Notices.*]


THE VIRGIN Gold Mining Company of Colorado. 1250 Original Interests, $100 Each, Of which 250 are Reserved for WORKING CAPITAL.

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DUNCAN M. MITCHESON, N. E. cor. FOURTH and WALNUT Streets, Philada.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of THE NEW YORK AND MIDDLE COAL FIELD RAILROAD AND COAL COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, No. 226 WALNUT Street, on MONDAY, the 30th instant, at 4 o'clock, to accept or reject the Supplement to the Charter as recently passed by the Legislature.

Copies of the act can be had on application at the office. [4 26 4t] C. R. LINDSAY, Secretary.

MAMMOTH OIL AND COAL COMPANY.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at their office No. 524 WALNUT Street, on MONDAY, May 7, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., for the election of Directors for the ensuing year. E. G. TRAFEL, 4 26 10t* Secretary.

SPRING AND SUMMER DRESS GOODS, OF LATE IMPORTATIONS, FROM RECENT AUCTION SALES, AT REDUCED PRICES. ALL THE LEADING STYLES AND COLORINGS. CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER, Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street, 4 26 3t Above Willow.

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REDUCTION IN PRICES. EDWIN HALL & CO., No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET, WILL OPEN THIS MORNING ONE HUNDRED PIECES OF YARD WIDE White and Buff Ground FRENCH CHINTZES, AT 37½ CENTS A YARD. [4 24 tuth2t

EDWIN HALL & CO. No. 28 South SECOND STREET, Would invite the attention of the Ladies to their STOCK OF MATERIALS FOR WALKING SUITS AND TRAVELLING DRESSES, Which, we think, is unsurpassed by any house in the trade. [4 24 tuth2t4p

CARPETINGS! CARPETINGS! AT RETAIL. McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN, No. 519 CHESNUT Street, (OPPOSITE INDEPENDENCE HALL), HAVE REDUCED THEIR PRICES, AND NOW OFFER THEIR EXTENSIVE STOCK OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC CARPETINGS, AT PRICES CORRESPONDING TO THE DECLINE IN GOLD. [4 25 1mrp

CANTON MATTING WAREHOUSE! McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN, Nos. 509 and 519 CHESNUT St. (OPPOSITE INDEPENDENCE HALL), HAVE JUST RECEIVED ONE THOUSAND ROLLS FRESH MATTINGS, All Widths and Styles, AT THE LOWEST PRICES. [4 25 1mrp

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IT THUNDERS ALL ROUND Herring's Patent Safes IN THE RECENT EXTENSIVE FIRES. SEVEN SAVE THEIR CONTENTS IN ONE NIGHT!!!

NUMBER ONE. New York, April 9, 1866. Messrs. HERRING & Co, No. 251 Broadway—Gentlemen:—In the destructive conflagration of the 6th inst., it was our misfortune to be located on the lower floor of the five-story building No. 202 Broadway. The large Safe of your manufacture, which we had in use, was in the back part of the building, more than one hundred and fifty feet from Broadway, difficult to reach with water, and exposed to the hottest of the fire. We got at it Saturday afternoon and found the knobs and plates melted off, and were obliged to cut the doors open, when, to our great satisfaction, we found our books, papers, policies of insurance, money, and indeed everything in the Safe in first-rate condition. Respectfully yours, KNAPP & SNIFFEN.

NUMBER TWO. New York April 9, 1866. Messrs. HERRING & Co.—Gentlemen:—I have just opened my Herring's Patent Safe, which has lain among the embers of the Broadway and Fulton streets fire since Friday morning, the 6th inst. The Safe was in my office, on the third floor, and was in the hottest part of the fire. Notwithstanding the fall and great heat endured, the Safe has been true to its name and its trust, and faithfully sustained the reputation of your house. All my books and papers contained in the Safe are in as good condition as before the fire, except the slight damage occasioned by the steam which comes from the fire-proof filling. JOHN B. BEEKMANN.

NUMBER THREE. New York, April 7, 1866. Messrs. HERRING & Co.—Gents:—We are pleased to be able to add our testimony in favor of one of your Safes, that we had in our office at the time of the great fire yesterday on Broadway and Fulton streets, and would say for the benefit of the public and in justice to you, that all our Books, Papers, etc., were taken out to-day in good order, after the Safe had been exposed to an intense heat. HENRY SIEDE, No. 202 Broadway

NUMBER FOUR. New York, April 7, 1866. Messrs. HERRING & Co., Gents:—I am happy to say that having recovered my Safe (one of your make) from the ruins of our store, No. 150 Fulton street, which was destroyed by fire yesterday, and having opened it, I find all its contents, consisting of books, papers, money, bonds, and Government stocks, belonging to myself, and others entrusted to us for safe keeping perfectly safe and uninjured. This Safe stood an extraordinary heat, and proves the excellency of your Safes. C. C. RICHMOND.

NUMBER FIVE. New York, April 9, 1866. Messrs. HERRING & Co, No 251 Broadway.—Gents:—The large Safe of your manufacture which we had in use at the destructive fire, corner of Broadway and Barclay streets, has been rescued from the site of our late building, and opened this afternoon. It affords us great satisfaction to say to you that we find our books, valuable papers, and the entire contents preserved in good condition, nothing injured except the leather covers of the books being stained. FAIRCHILD, WALKER & CO., Rooms 6 and 7, No. 229 Broadway.

NUMBER SIX. New York, April 9 1866. Messrs. HERRING & Co.:—I this morning received from the ruins of the fire, corner of Broadway and Barclay street, the Safe purchased of you some years since and, to my entire satisfaction, found the contents in a perfect state of preservation. The Safe had lain in the ruins since Friday morning, and was in the hottest part of the fire. I shall, in the future, feel safe to trust any amount of property to your Safe. J. M. ROBERTSON.

NUMBER SEVEN, New York, April 6, 1866. Messrs. HERRING & Co., No. 251 Broadway.—Gents:—The Herring's Patent Safe we bought of you a few years ago has just been dug out from the ruins of the recent extensive fire, corner Broadway and Barclay streets. The contents of our building, No. 231 Broadway, where the fire originated, were entirely destroyed, and we had barely time to escape with our lives. The Safe was exposed to intense heat, yet we are happy to inform you that everything it contained—books, papers, and money—are all as good as new. H. J. BANG, No 231 Broadway.

FARREL, HERRING & CO., No. 629 CHESNUT Street, PHILADELPHIA. HERRING & CO., New Y... HERRING & CO., Chic... SOLE MANUFACTURERS O... Herring's Patent Champio... THE MOST RELIABLE PROTECTION NOW KNOWN, AND FARREL, HERRING & ... New Patent Bankers' Made with "The Franklinite," Crystallized Iron. THE ONLY METAL KNOWN WHIC... A BURGLAR'S DRILL

## AMUSEMENTS.

CLASSICAL CONCERTS.—We were pleased to see, a few days ago, in one of our city journals, a truthful account of the art labors of Mr. Carl Gaertner, the composer and classical musician. We, ourselves, have always considered Mr. Gaertner a man of great genius and ability, have watched with interest his influence upon the profession. The concerts given by Mr. Gaertner in the winter of 1859 were "among the first concerts of purely classical music given in public in Philadelphia."

Now, we chance to know that they were the very first. Some subscription classical concerts had previously been held in a private hall, and classical music had been introduced in o miscellaneous concerts; but to Mr. Gaertner we are indebted for the first purely classical concerts held in public. We learn that, at the request of his friends and pupils, Mr. Gaer ner will give, early in May, one classical matinee at the Foyer of the Academy of Music. A rare opportunity of enjoyment will be thus afforded to those who really love music, especially should the programme contain, as it doubtless will, some violin solos. Until we heard Mr. Gaertner our ideas of singing upon the violin were never realized; and indeed his school is unequalled—such perfection of style, such unerring truthfulness of conception and fulness of expression, and such graceful ease in handling the bow, we have never met with. So entirely does he throw his whole heart and soul into his performances that often, while watching and listening to him in solos or in concerted music in which, while playing himself he leads others, we are reminded of a quartett we heard at one of his concerts. "I don't like to look at him," a young man behind us said; "he seems so terribly in earnest he makes me ashamed." Both as a conductor and composer Mr. Gaertner holds high rank. He has most wonderful power in leading, whether orchestra or chorus, and musicians well know the worth of his compositions. As a teacher, too, he stands at the head of the profession; for, in the words of Umpire, "he possesses not only profound learning, but a rare gift of imparting his knowledge; is thoroughly acquainted with the mechanism of the human voice, and is always so conscientious and thorough that he has won the respect of all who are not triflers." Let us, then, hope that now and ever Mr. Gaertner may meet with the appreciation his noble, faithful devotion to his art merits.

ARCH STREET THEATRE.—*The Flying Dutchman* continues his career. The *mise en scene* and Madame Celeste would make this piece sufficiently attractive to atone for the want of interest in the plot. Mr. Marlowe is exceedingly amusing; and Mr Stuart Robson as the "Shepherdess" was as good as a farce. His little mincing run and his costume are irresistible. The two grand tableaux are so admirable as to bear being seen every night.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—Mr. Booth played "Iago," a part in which we are all familiar with his genius. He has lost none of the great originality of this conception, but has rather intensified it. It has now the mellow tints that time adds to fine pictures. This evening he will play "Romeo," Miss Graham as "Juliet," and Mr. Taylor as "Mercutio," in which he is admirable. To-morrow, for his benefit, Mr. Booth will play "Shylock."

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—This is the last evening of the *Pearl of Savoy*. Not only is Miss Mitchell the attraction, but Miss Josie Orton, in the part of "Choucon," the light hearted grisette, is delightful. To-morrow Miss Mitchell will produce for her benefit *Little Barefoot*.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The Ravels have something new every evening. Their *repertoire* is never exhausted. To night *La Prima Donna*, a ballet given for the first time, with a corps de ballet of forty, Young America and the three brothers. To-morrow there will be a grand *matinee* at the reduced price of fifty cents.

AMERICAN THEATRE.—El Nino Eddie is still drawing crowded houses. His ascent from the stage to the third tier is one of the most daring feats ever performed in this city. The boy who accompanies him is deserving of credit for the courage which it involves.

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At the beginning of our enterprise, more than ten years ago, it was our first object to make a thoroughly good low-priced watch for the million, to take the place of these foreign impositions—the refuse of foreign factories—which were entirely unsaleable at home and perfectly worthless everywhere.

How well we have accomplished this may be understood from the fact, that after so many years of public trial, we now make MORE THAN HALF OF ALL THE WATCHES SOLD IN THE UNITED STATES, and that no others have ever given such universal satisfaction. While this department of our business is continued with increased facilities for perfect work, we are at present engaged in the manufacture of watches of the very

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IN THE EVENT OF DISASTER UPON THE WATERS, THEY ARE

Invaluable as Life-Preservers,

As each single Mattress is capable of supporting THREE INDIVIDUALS ANY LENGTH OF TIME UPON THE WATER.

We also solicit the attention of hotel-keepers, boarding houses, hospitals, and of private families. The prepared Cork Stuffing by its many superior qualities, and its peculiar advantages, is far preferable to any other upholstering material for MATTRESSES, BOLSTERS, PILLOWS, and SEATS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. It offers NO REFUGE TO VERMIN, keeps perfectly sweet, clean, and cool (and is light, and CERTAINLY VERY CHEAP.

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## S. E. Cor. Second and Market Sts., Philad.

# LITERATURE.

ONLY A WOMAN'S HEART. A Novel. By Ada Clare. New York: M. Doolady. Philadelphia Agent: T. B. Peterson & Brother.

We deprecate, as a rule, the appearance of sensational novels. As a class they are vitiating to the taste and depraving to the morals of the reader. There are some few, however, which are so ridiculously original in their characters, plot, society, and *denouement*, that whatever indignation we might feel is swallowed up in the keen sense of the comical. To this class, harmless because of its gross absurdities, belongs "Only a Woman's Heart." The plot of the novel we can briefly sum up. There are two girls, young ladies, we should say, in love with one man. The heroines' names are Laura and Julia. The hero answers to the euphonious title of Victor Doria. As is the custom of the heroes of fiction when placed in similar positions, he engages himself to the one he does care a jot or tittle for. The major part of the work is consequently devoted to his approaches to Laura, while he remains affianced to Julia. This honorable diversion is finally terminated by Laura setting out on a sea voyage, whither Victor follows her. They are engaged, and when, after three hundred pages of agony, their bliss seems secured, a storm arises which sinks the ship and all its passengers, including the luckless pair. Such is the tale, neither particularly moral in its thread or pleasant in its conclusion.

There are certain little eccentricities displayed in the narrative which we will quote, as scenes taken from what we are assured is real life. The opening chapter is unique. A number of pupils of a female seminary are indulging in the feminine pleasure of rowing. A discussion ensues, which terminates in a second Austerlitz. We let Miss Clare describe the scene:—

"There such a skirmish of words ensued between the two girls, that, had not the boat arrived at a convenient spot for embarkation, a naval battle would certainly have convulsed the peaceful water of that shallow stream. But no sooner did it touch land than the brace of warlike spirits flew promiscuously at each other. The other girls, taking a boisterous interest in the affray, formed a ring and prepared to enjoy the sport. The plan of battle was a peculiar one; there were very few blows given, but the chief object seemed to be to ascertain which could squeeze the hardest, and drag the other about most unresistingly. In the course of events, Laura contrived to get hold of a handful of Julia's hair, and, by means of this, to pull her round and round, with no other view, apparently, than to make her describe involuntary circles. It was, however, considered a masterly piece of strategy by the spectators, and their expressions to that effect so maddened Julia that she took her revenge by scratching Laura's throat from ear to ear, and then they tripped each other up, and rolled for at least ten minutes in the sand, in an entirely miscellaneous manner, after which both fiery spirits seemed quenched, and they quietly rose and equally claimed the victory.

"In the meanwhile, the unconscious object of this contest was a hidden witness of it all. Just above and beyond them he sat with another young man, excessively amused by its ludicrous side, though it most rudely dispelled their former illusions about the young angels from the seminary, and shook their whole fair theory of gentle girlhood to its foundations. The being whose name has been mysteriously announced as beginning with a V, was a young man of partly foreign blood, pursuing the art of sculpture through ambition, that of the drama as a profession, and owning the euphonious name of Victor Doria, which, as to surname, the reader will perceive, was possessed of a most ancient and aristocratic flavor. Whether any of the blood of the house of the Dorias ran in his veins he had not been heard to suggest, but from the peculiarities of his face and manner, popular opinion had already decided the question in the affirmative."

After this little exhibition of pugilism before two gentlemen, they proceeded to an amusement which, considering the probable presence of their audience, causes us no small astonishment:—

"Though it was far too late in the fall to make bathing an actual pleasure, for it was verging towards the middle of November, these girls, all active and ambitious swimmers, in spite of the chill in the air, were soon bathing about in the water, 'ducking' each other with unparalleled rudeness, screaming sarilly, and indulging in boisterous exhibitions of animal spirits which would have utterly shocked the proprieties of girls brought up in city schools."

The gentleman "whose name begins with V" and his companion were doubtless edified by the exhibition.

There is another peculiarity we notice. The hero Doria is an actor, apparently what we would term in daily parlance a "stock actor." Yet we are assured he moves in the best society —no circle of the rich, no *inter-penetralia* of aristocracy from which he is debarred. Mothers welcome him as a guest, and he quits the stage to enter the most refined drawing-room. We do not say that such ought not to be the case, yet the fact is nevertheless true. They are excluded, and all the Victor Dorias in creation could not have been treated in the way which "Only a Woman's Heart" asserts. Laura gives a piece of masculine, yet sensible advice, to her actor-adorer, which we quote as applicable to performers under similar circumstances:—

Laura looked up at his approach, and welcomed him with her usual quiet smile. "What is the matter, Victor?" she asked, when she had fully measured his face with her kind eyes. "I see you are annoyed."

"Yes, I am; I want you to look at this. I haven't spoken of it to any one else, for you are the only one here on whose sympathies I can really depend. I know you sympathize with me."

"I'm so glad you think so."

"Well, just listen to this; it is from a leading journal, which hitherto has been most favorably disposed to me."

"They have taken a new critic on to the staff, I suppose."

"Probably; but see what it says; I am much overrated. It is doing an injustice to native actors, to eulogize a foreigner so beyond his deserts. I lack dignity; I am not large enough; my voice is sickeningly sweet; I am effeminate, presumptuous, overborne with conceit. I look superciliously on the public; I have grown careless; and finally, worst of all, a suspicion that I buy over other critics to my interest. Now, what do you think of that? Ought I to pull the critic's nose or answer it?"

"Neither, you foolish fellow. Don't you know you cannot fight a pressman unless you are a pressman yourself? I mean you cannot fight him with answering him, because it would be taking him on his own ground, where he knows all the shifts and turnings, and you know nothing. You would come with your earnestness, and indignation, and sensitiveness, and he would just trip you up, with one flippant sarcasm or impertinence. It is just like any other art—strength and right go for nothing when an opponent is thoroughly master of the 'knack' of the thing. As for personal assault, which you technically term pulling of the nose, I think it would be very undignified under the slight provocation."

We think that it would have been *very* undignified, and might result in something worse than compromising Victor's *hauteur*.

In regard to the literary execution of the story, we cannot complain. It is pleasantly told, in a quiet conversational style, which reads pleasantly and smoothly. It is neatly executed by Mr. Doolady. But we must both censure and deplore the false judgment which leads an authoress to portray social conditions which have never existed, and depict characters and situations whose only merit is their absurd originality. A truthful delineation of what really can be seen is the only form of meritorious novels which pretend to depict social events. The agents for the work is T. B. Peterson & Brothers, No. 306 Chesnut street.

FAKED MEATS OF THE FUNERAL. A COLLECTION OF ESSAYS, POEMS, SPEECHES, HISTORIES AND BANQUETS. By Private Miles O'Reilly. New York, Carleton. Philadelphia Agent:

The unique title of the work before us is taken from the familiar lines of *Hamlet*:—

"The funeral baked meats
Did coldly furnish forth the wedding breakfast,"

and we must confess that the name is a peculiarly happy one. On the return of peace it is most appropriate to serve up papers on the war as baked meats of the funeral at the joyous wedding feast. The collection of viands placed before us is so varied, that we greatly doubt whether all can be denominated baked. There seems a dish dressed in every variety known to literary *cuisine;* we have seldom seen a more thoroughly disjointed book. It comprises everything—the articles written by Halpine in the *Herald* and *Tribune*, his poems, dashed off on the inspiration of the moment, and some of his older works. The most interesting chapter in the work is that one in which he clears up the mystery about the authorship of the famous poem on the "Flaunting Lie." He removes all imputation of Mr. Horace Greeley being the writer, and assumes the responsibility himself of saying that Mr. Greeley never wrote the verses. It is rather a matter of conjecture, from the body of the book, whether Mr. Halpine desires his readers to have the impression that he wrote them or not." In his preface, however, he is emphatic. He says, in it, that in connection therewith the author would only say that he was at all times ready to assume its authorship, but was restrained by the suggestion of Mr. Greeley that in 'politics a lie well stuck to is as good as truth," and that "no matter what avowals were made in regard to the song, Mr. Greeley's enemies would still continue to hold him responsible therefor." So this interesting question is now satisfactorily solved. The whole work is of interest. It is written in the genial style of the "Private," and is a spicy reminder of the events of the days which are still so fresh in all our memories.

—We have always desired to see a spirit of courtesy manifested by cultivators of letters, in their intercourse with each other. As a general rule the public can seldom find fault with writers because of any lack of politeness in their dealings with their own craft. We fear that candor is too often sacrificed to courtesy. But there occurred yesterday a lamentable instance of positive rudeness. The literary critic of the *Press*, in a recent review of Mrs. Ann S. Stephens' late novel, the "Gold Brick," undertook to express a doubt in regard to the probability of certain portions of the narrative. In that doubt we sympathized. In our examination of the book we stated that it was "perfectly unnatural, its extreme disregard for anything like probability being its chief merit." On this expression MRS. Stephens took the trouble to write a letter, giving proofs that the instances stated by her as facts were "truths of history." She gave the dates, and added the confirmation of her signature, as guarantee to her words. Under such circumstances, it is only natural to suppose that the *Press* would have published her letter, and let her thus speak for her own defense, without going behind her assertions. On the contrary only extracts are given, and to these statements are added comments expressive of doubt. "Connecticut editors no doubt will verify or correct this statement." "We accept Mrs. Stephens' statement, subject, as before, to any admission, explanation, or denial from Connecticut." Such is the manner in which the critic of the *Press* receives a letter from a lady. Some may term it caution, we see it only as gross discourtesy. We accept the facts as given by Mrs. Stephens in good faith, and before her explanation most of the improbability of her work disappears.

THE AMERICAN NEWS COMPANY.—The originator of the American News Company was Mr. John Hamilton. He was born in New York city in 1833, commenced work by selling papers in the streets at the age of eight or ten years, and may be said to have grown up with the newspaper business of this city from its infancy. He had energy, tact, and foresight, and soon developed the characteristics of a successful dealer; he sublet to other boys, and gradually attained position and influence among the fraternity. When the era of cheap publications commenced, and Park Benjamin, Wilson, Winchester, and a host of other enterprising publishers flooded the land with their cheap reprints, young Hamilton availed himself of this new branch of business, and met with his usual success. In May, 1854, he established himself in the news business at No. 30 Ann street, and during the same year entered into a partnership with Mr. S. W. Johnson, under the firm style of Hamilton & Johnson. Later in the day he added to the firm Mr. P. Farrelly. In the fall of 1864, they united their business with that of H. Dexter & Co. In February, 1864, the firm was joined with its rival Tousey & Co., under the title of the American News Company. Mr. Sinclair Tousey was President, and Mr. Henry Dexter Vice-President. The amount of business transacted by the concern is proven by the following authorized exhibit:—

| | *Sales.* | *No. of Copies.* |
|---|---|---|
| (Each day) New York daily papers | | 41,000 |
| Weekly papers published in New York, 584 | | 500 |
| Weekly papers published in Boston | | 60,000 |
| Weekly papers published in Philadelphia | | 5,500 |
| Total of each issue | | 350,000 |
| Monthly magazines published in New York | | 214,000 |
| Monthly magazines published in Boston | | 40,500 |
| Monthly magazines published in Philadelphia | | 40,500 |
| Total of each issue | | 295,000 |

In addition to the above, about 225,000 "dime" and other ten-cent publications are sold monthly, as well as large quantities of books, writing papers, and stationery. The cash receipts of the company since its organization have been:—

From February 1 to December 31, 1864..$2,226,372 83
From January 1 to December 31, 1865....2,850,729 89
and in 1866 will run over $3,000,000.

The total expense account for 1865, besides shrinkage and losses, was $84,090·74, of which $12,762·51 were for the single items of twine and paper required in their packing and forwarding.

—The advertisement of an English firm, published in a New York literary journal, concludes as follows:—

"Messrs. Cassell, Petter & Galpin cannot conclude this notice without referring to the serious drawback they must encounter in their endeavors to introduce their works at reasonable rates to the notice of the people of the United States. This drawback presents itself in the form of the large duties levied upon all imported books; and they venture to express a hope that the great principles of free trade, which have been found so beneficent in their influence in this country, and so efficacious in cementing the relations of England and France, may soon be adopted by the people of America, so that a great country, which has made such large sacrifices for the promotion of education, may not present the anomaly of excluding from its markets the food necessary to those minds for which, by its advanced system of education, it has already created the appetite."

When we need the advice of Messrs. Cassell & Co., we will let them know, until which time no one will impute it to selfishness if they keep their views and their publications to themselves.

—Here is a personal description of Thomas Carlyle at the Edinburgh University, at three-score and ten, worth extracting, from the London *Telegraph:*—

"Mr. Carlyle rose at once, shook himself out of his gold-laced rectorial gown, left it on his chair and stepped quietly to the table, and drawing his tall bony frame into a position of straight perpendicularity not possible to one man in five hundred at seventy years of age, he began to speak quietly and distinctly, but nervously. There was a slight flush on his face, but he bore himself with composure and dignity, and in the course of half an hour he was obviously beginning to feel at his ease, so far, at least, as to have adequate command over the current of his thought. He spoke on quite freely and easily, hardly ever repeated a word, never looked at a note, and only once returned to finish up a topic from which he had deviated. He apologized for not having come with a written discourse: It was usual, and 'it would have been more comfortable for me just at present,' but he had tried it and could not satisfy himself, and 'as the spoken word comes from the heart,' he had resolved to try that method. What he said in words will be learned otherwise than from me. I could not well describe it; but I do not think I ever heard any address that I should be so unwilling to blot from my memory. Not that there was much in it that cannot be found in his writings, or inferred from them; but the manner of the man was a key to the writings, and for naturalness and quiet power I have never seen anything to compare with it. He did not deal in rhetoric. He talked—it was continuous, strong, quiet talk—like a patriarch about to leave the world to the young lads who had chosen him and were just entering the world. His voice is a soft, downy voice—not a tone in it is of the shrill, fierce kind that one would expect it to be in reading the latter-day pamphlets. There was not a trace of effort or of affectation, or even of extravagance."

—The first number of the new Southern magazine announced by us some time since, *The Crescent Monthly*, has just made its appearance, bearing the imprint of William Evelyn, New Orleans. It is a creditable specimen of typography, considering the limited resources of the region in which it is published, and its literary character is as high as we could expect. If it be a hard thing to make a good first number of a magazine or newspaper here, where we have all facilities and most of the talent of the country to choose from, what must it be at the South, which was never celebrated for its writers, whose numbers for the most part exceeded their genius? The South, indeed, in past times depended upon the North and upon England for its literature; for it was generally content to devote its time and talents to other things—as the law and politics, which we take to have been at once the excellence and the defect of the Southern mind. However this may be, we hope that the war, which has changed so many other things, has changed this one also, and has given, or will soon give, an impetus to letters among the Southern people.

—The London correspondent of the *Round Table* writes as follows:—

"A poor book on an extremely interesting subject is 'The Life of Father Ignatius of St Paul, Passionist (the Hon. and Rev. George Spencer). Compiled chiefly from his autobiography, journal, and letters, by the Rev. Father Pius a Sp. Sancto, Passionist.' I once saw this refined, thin-faced, light-eyed man, in his coarse monkish garb, barefooted, tonsured, and, remembering the thousands who would sell their souls to be the son of Lord Spencer, could not but feel moved with some admiration for one who for his soul's sake (so he thought—and 'as a man believeth in his heart so is he') had made himself of no worldly reputation, had yielded luxury, and wealth, and fashion. Had there been any affectation about him I would have felt differently, but his eye was pure as the sky of all that. He was impulsive, charitable, sincere; and when he drew a check on the bank he would rarely reach home with any of the money about him. This nobleman is found at the bidding of his 'superiors' washing an old flight of stairs. There is a good story of him which reminds one of Thoreau:—A rich Roman Catholic came one day in grand style to receive the father at the railway station. The father before a crowd steps out of a third-class carriage. 'My dear Father Ignatius,' cries the gentleman, horrified, 'why do you travel by third-class?' 'Well, because there is not a fourth.' The closing part of Father Ignatius' life was devoted to trying to get the faithful all over the world to pray for the conversion of England. He was somewhat staggered when he found an old Irishwoman who, to obtain the indulgences promised by the Pope, said three *Aves* for England's conversion daily, but made up for it by cursing England three hundred times per day, lest any good might come to her by her prayers! He died of heart disease, suddenly, whilst walking towards a friend's house. 'He was coming,' writes Father Pius, without perceiving the suggestiveness of the incident, 'straight to the grand entrance, when he turned off on a by-path. He perceived that he had lost his way, and asked a child which was the right one.'"

—Lord William Lennox, in his recently published volume of reminiscences, "Drafts on My Memory," relates a number of amusing anecdotes of several notabilities with whom he came in contact at one time and another; among others Theodore Hook, with whom he was on terms of close intimacy. At a dinner given by himself, the turtle soup, by some mistake was spoiled by the cook.

"'Never mind—mistakes will happen in the best regulated families. That's the soup—get that ready —put back the turbot and all will be well.' Happily all was well, the turtle after a short pause appeared, the cook sent a most humble apology, I he ped my hungry guests, gave Cannon an extra aldermanic allowance of green fat to conciliate him, filled a tumbler of punch for Hook, which inspired him with the first pun of the evening. 'Never mind,' said he, as I was deploring the ruinous effect that the absence of turtle would produce on the least, 'we do not judge of the dinner by the test-u-do (test you do).'"

—The second number of the "Bookworm" contains an amusing anecdote of how the Rev. Mr. Brand, a well-known collector in his time, spent Sunday in buying "Caxtons," "Wynkyn de Wordes," "Pynsons," and "Lawrence Andrews," of an "Ebrew Jew," forgetting, in the enthusiasm of the amateur and collector, his duties as parish priest, and leaving his congregation to be dismissed by the beadle, the day having slipped away without his knowing it, he was so wrapt in the study of signatures, colophons, and other mysteries of the bibliographical craft. Such a bookworm now-a-days would soon have a "call" elsewhere, at least in this country, where we have no fancy for learned parsons.

Better than this is the following grim anecdote of Fauntleroy, the famous forger:—

"A story is told of Fauntleroy's last moments which does not redound to the credit of all his friends. Among the delicacies he was in the habit of giving at his table was some remarkably fine Lunel, imported by himself, and kept to himself so far that he would never put any of his friends on the scent of it. The day before his execution some of his oldest friends came to take leave of him, and one outstayed the rest. 'Fauntleroy,' said this last visitor, with due solemnity, 'we have tried all means to save you, we have done everything in our power, but all is in vain, and we have only to take leave of you forever. Consider the position in which you stand. The dread veil of life is about to be withdrawn. You are on the brink of that chasm which separates time from eternity. If there is anything you leave unsaid in this world, you will have no chance of saying it then. Is there nothing more you have to say to us? Do you not think you owe us some return for our exertions? It will soon be too late. Tell us where you get that Lunel.' But Fauntleroy was resolute. He died, and made no sign."

—M. Herve, a writer in the *Revue Contemporaine*, states that forty per cent. upon its gross profits is paid by every newspaper published in France upon every number that it prints. The tax of six centimes is imposed upon a journal of a given size, but if the proprietor wishes to found a smaller and cheaper journal he must still pay the same tax of six centimes. The revenue thus obtained is enormous, M. Herve showing that a daily journal printing 5000 copies pays no less than 100,000 francs a year for the mere privilege of existence.

—A singular kind of work is in preparation in England, a "Thesaurus Craniorum," or catalogue of skulls of the various races of man, in the collection of the author, Mr. Joseph Barnard Davis, which is said to be the result of many years' research and labor, and to contain between fourteen and fifteen hundred specimens of skulls and skeletons derived from every division of the globe, and embracing representatives of the human races of most attainable countries, as well as many of the islands of the Indian and Pacific Oceans.


## MISCELLANEOUS.

GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
**No. 232 CARTER Street**
And No. 141 DOCK Street.
Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly attended to 3 8 5

REVENUE STAMPS. REVENUE STAMPS
REVENUE STAMPS,
Of all descriptions.
Of all descriptions,
Always on hand,
Always on hand,
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE
No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
One door below Seventh street.
One door below Seventh street.
The most liberal discount allowed.
The most liberal discount allowed. 2

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
**Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cords Twines, Etc.,**
No. 23 North WATER Street, and
No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.
EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER,
CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. 2 14 5

J. C. PERKINS,
LUMBER MERCHANT
Successor to R. Clark, Jr.,
**No. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.**
Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24 5

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
No. 113 N. FRONT and No. 114 N. WATER Street.
Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super Phosphate of Lime, Bone-Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
2 22 5 Also, WOOL SACKS.
JOHN T. BAILEY. JAMES CASCADEN.

REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS,
REVENUE STAMPS,
Of all descriptions,
Of all descriptions,
Always on hand,
Always on hand.
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE
No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street.
One door below Seventh street
One door below Seventh street.
The most liberal discount allowed.
The most liberal discount allowed.

T. J. McGUIGAN,
Importer and Wholesale Dealer in
FANCY GOODS, NOTIONS, Etc,
FIREWORKS, FLAGS, Etc
MATCHES AND BLACKING,
NO. 2 STRAWBERRY STREET,
First Street above Second between Market and Chesnut.
5 4 PHILADELPHIA.

COTTON AND FLAX
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
of all numbers and brands.
Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon-Cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to seven feet wide; Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & Co.,
3 6 5 No. 103 JONES' Alley.

WILLIAM S. GRANT,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 33 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc.
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts, and Nails. 24

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES,
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA. 2 2
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH G. CATTELL

## TEAS, &c.

TEAS REDUCED TO $1, AT INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street.

ROASTED COFFEE REDUCED TO 30 CTS, at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street.

40C. BEST MILD COFFEE, AT INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street.

TEAS AND COFFEES AT WHOLESALE prices, at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street. Try them.

GREEN COFFEES FROM 22 TO 28 CTS. A pound, at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street. Try them. 1 22

## DENTISTRY.

ISAIAH PRICE, DENTIST, GRADUATE OF Philadelphia College of Dental Surgery, class 1853-4, formerly of West Chester, Pa., having served three years in the Army, has resumed the practice of his profession at No. 941 N. ELEVENTH Street, Philadelphia, where he will endeavor to give satisfactory attention to all who may require his professional services. 1 18 5

## DYEING, SCOURING, ETC.

FRENCH STEAM SCOURING ESTABLISHMENT,
**No. 510 RACE Street.**
We beg leave to draw your particular attention to our new French Steam Scouring Establishment the first and only one of its kind in this city. We do not dye, but by a chemical process restore Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Garments to their original states, without injuring them in the least, while great experience and the best machinery from France enable us to warrant perfect satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage. LADIES' DRESSES, of every description, with or without trimmings, are cleaned and finished without being taken apart, whether the color is genuine or not.
Opera Cloaks and Mantillas, Curtains, Table Covers, Carpets, Velvet Ribbons, Kid Gloves, etc., cleaned and renished in the best manner. Gentlemen's Summer and Winter Clothing cleaned to perfection without injury to the stuff. Also Flags and Banners. All kinds of stains removed without cleaning the whole. All orders are executed under our immediate supervision and satisfaction guaranteed in every instance. A call and examination of our process is respectfully solicited.
**ALBEDYLL & MARX,**
3 12 mths No. 510 RACE Street.

REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS
REVENUE STAMPS,
Of all descriptions,
Of all descriptions,
Always on hand,
Always on hand,
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE
No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
One door below Seventh street.
One door below Seventh street.
The most liberal discount allowed.
The most liberal discount allowed.

## DRY GOODS.

113 PRICE & WOOD, 113
N. NINTH STREET, ABOVE ARCH,
Have just opened:—
A new lot of White Goods.
10c pieces Nainsook Plaid Muslins, 37½, 40, 45, 50, 55, 60, 65, 70, and 75c. a yard.
Soft finish Cambric and Jaconet Muslins; Nainsook Muslins, 25, 28, 33, 37½, 40, up to 80c. a yard.
A cheap lot of Victoria Lawns, very fine, 40c. a yard.
Hair Cord Stripe and Plaid Muslins.
Swiss Muslins, 20, 25, 28, 31, 40, 50, up to 80c. a yard.
Figured Swiss Muslins, 28 and 45c.
LINEN GOODS! LINEN GOODS!
7-4 Colored Table Linens, 62½c. a yard.
Power Loom Table Linens, 75, 87½, and $1 a yard.
Double Damask Bleached Table Cloths.
Napkins, warranted all linen, $2·36, $2·50, $2·60, $2·75 and $3 a dozen.
A cheap lot of Linen Towels, 20 and 25c.
Handsome Damask Towels.
MUSLINS! MUSLINS!!
Best make Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, at the very lowest market price.
Bleached Muslins, 15, 20, and 22c a yard; best Bleached Muslin in the city for 25c; heavy yard-wide Unbleached Muslin, 24c.; fine and heavy yard-wide Unbleached Muslin, 25c a yard.
Pillow Case and Sheeting Muslins.
KID GLOVES! KID GLOVES!!
Best quality imported choice Spring colors Ladies' English Silk Gloves; Ladies' White and Buff Berlin Gloves; Ladies' Lisle and Berlin Gloves, 25c. up to 50c. a pair.
BONNET RIBBONS, CHOICE COLORS.—Numbers 4 and 6 corded edge Ribbons; Black Velvet Ribbons; White Silk Malines.
HOOP SKIRTS! HOOP SKIRTS!!—Best quality made expressly for our sales.
PRICE & WOOD,
No. 113 N. NINTH Street, above Arch
N. B.—Will remove to the N. W. corner Eighth Filbert streets about the last of April. 4 21

AT RETAIL.
JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.,
No. 727 CHESNUT Street,
Have made extensive additions to their popular Stock of
SILKS
AND
DRESS GOODS
WHICH THEY CONTINUE TO SELL
At Moderate Prices.
WHOLESALE ROOMS UP STAIRS. 3 31

WM. H. HORSTMANN & SONS,
FIFTH and CHERRY Sts.
PHILADELPHIA.
*IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF*
LADIES' DRESS
AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS,
PLAIN AND FANCY BUTTONS,
COTTON TRIMMINGS,
BLACK AND COLORED GALLOONS
CLUSY LACES,
BELTINGS,
GUIPURE LACES.
BALMORAL TRIMMINGS,
GIMPS AND ORNAMENTS,
COLORED VELVET RIBBONS
HEAD NETS, ETC.
SMALL WARES AND ZEPHYR WORSTED.
We are constantly receiving the latest NOVELTIES of the European markets, besides our own production of various styles in NEW TRIMMINGS.
Our prices are reduced to the very lowest Gold rates. 3 29 2mrp

ESTABLISHED 1841.
WARBURTON & SON,
No. 1004 CHESNUT St.
*SILKS,*
*RIBBONS,*
*AND MILLINERY GOODS,*
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
REAL LACES,
EMBROIDERIES,
WHITE GOODS,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
GLOVES, ETC
Gold the Basis of Prices.
[4 6 south 1m
A GOOD DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

NOW OPEN,
*PARIS MADE MANTILLAS.*
*RICH SILK BASQUINES.*
*RICH SILK JACKETS.*
*RICH SILK CIRCLES.*
*DEMI-SEASON JACKETS.*
*DEMI-SEASON BASQUINES.*
*DEMI-SEASON ROTONDES.*
*FINE LLAMA LACE GOODS.*
*DENTELLE DES INDES.*
*BLACK LACE SHAWLS.*
*WHITE LACE SHAWLS.*
J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,
3 27 tuths2mrp] No. 920 CHESNUT St.

J. CHAMBERS, No. 810 ARCH STREET.—
REAL CLUNY LACES
BLACK GUIPURE LACES,
LONG LACE VEILS AT $1, A BARGAIN.
WHITE GOODS
— SHIRRED MUSLINS FOR WAISTS.
— PLAID AND STRIPE NAINSOOK.
— FRENCH SKIRTING MUSLIN.
5-4 and 7 FINISH CAMBRIC.
HAMBURG EDGINGS AND INSERTIONS.
SHETLAND SHAWLS, CHEAP. [4 26 mths 12t

## DRY GOODS.

DREIFUSS & BELSINGER,
**No. 49 North EIGHTH Street,**
Have just opened a complete stock of
SPRING GOODS,
CONSISTING OF LACES, EMBROIDERIES, AND FANCY GOODS.
300 pieces plain and striped Jaconets, the newest styles
Shirred and Tucked Muslins, which we are offering at low prices.
500 dozen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, at old prices 25, 37, 40, and 50 cents
A full assortment of the newest design LACE COLLARS and COLLAR TIES, from 37 cents up to $10.
GLOVES—GLOVES.
A complete line of JOUVIN KID GLOVES, to which we invite attention, which we offer at low figures.
GABRIELLE SKIRTS.
GABRIELLE SKIRTS.
The newest, most desirable, and stylish Skirts now worn.
TUCKED SKIRTING, a cheap and desirable article for ladies wear. 3 12

No. 1004 CHESNUT STREET.
1866. Spring Importation. 1866.
E. M. NEEDLES.
HAS JUST OPENED
1000 PIECES WHITE GOODS,
In PLAIN, FANCY, STRIPED PLAIDS and Figured Jaconets, Cambrics, Nainsook, Dimities, Swiss, Mull, and other Muslins, comprising a most complete stock, to which the attention of purchasers is solicited, as they are offered at a large REDUCTION from last SEASON'S PRICES.
100 pieces SHIRRED MUSLINS for Bodies.
100 pieces PIQUE'S in all varieties of styles and price from 50c to $1·50.
300 PARIS GOFFRED SKIRTS, newest styles, of my own importation.
No. 1004 CHESNUT STREET.
No. 1004 CHESNUT STREET. No. 1004 CHESNUT STREET.

628 HOPKINS' 628
HOOP-SKIRT
Manufactory No. 628 ARCH Street,
Above Sixth Street, Philadelphia.
Who sells and Retails.
Our assortment embraces all the new and desirable styles and sizes of every length and size waist for Ladies, Misses, and Children.
Those of "OLD OFF MAKE" are superior in finish and durability to any other Skirts made, and warranted to give satisfaction.
Skirts made to order, altered and repaired. 45

MILLINERY, MANTUA-MAKING, &c
EIGHTH STREET RIBBON STORE, No. 107 N. EIGHTH Street, four doors above Arch street.
I would respectfully announce to the ladies generally that I have now open, at greatly reduced prices, a complete assortment of
MILLINERY AND STRAW GOODS,
consisting of
STRAW, BRAID, AND HAIR BONNETS, STRAW HATS,
for Ladies and Children, the newest shapes and styles.
BONNET SILKS, CRAPES, in all shades, with Ribbons to match.
BONNET AND TRIMMING RIBBONS,
the best to be found in this city.
FRENCH AND NEW YORK BONNET FRAMES at the lowest prices.
FRENCH FLOWERS,
a splendid variety.
Also, Illusions, Laces, Bonnet Ornaments; in fact, every article used in making or trimming a bonnet or hat.
Orders as punctually as heretofore attended to.
JULIUS SICHEL,
(Late Sichel & Weyl),
3 27 tuths3mrp No. 107 N. EIGHTH Street.

BONNETS! BONNETS!
BONNET OPENING,
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 28.
E. P. GILL & CO.,
3 27 1m No. 720 ARCH Street.

MRS. R. DILLON,
**Nos. 323 and 331 SOUTH Street,**
Has a handsome assortment of SPRING MILLINERY; Misses' and Infants' Hats and Caps, Silks, Velvets, Crapes, Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc. [3 15 4m

HOOP SKIRTS.
DUPLEX SKIRT
FASHIONS FOR 1866.
*BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC*
(OR DOUBLE SPRING)
HOOP SKIRT.
Each Hoop of this PECULIAR SKIRT is composed of TWO finely-tempered steel springs braided TIGHTLY and FIRMLY together EDGE to EDGE, forming at once the STRONGEST and most FLEXIBLE HOOP made.
They will not BEND or BREAK like the single springs, but will EVER PRESERVE their PERFECT and BEAUTIFUL SHAPE where three or four ordinary skirts will have been thrown away as useless.
Their wonderful flexibility ADDS GREATLY to the COMFORT and CONVENIENCE besides giving INTENSE PLEASURE to the WEARER, as will be *particularly experienced* by LADIES attending crowded receptions, balls, operas, etc.
IN FACT for the *promenade* or house, the *church, theatre*, or car they are UNSURPASSED combining COMFORT, DURABILITY and ECONOMY, with that ELEGANCE of shape which has made the
DUPLEX ELLIPTIC THE
STANDARD SKIRT
OF THE FASHIONABLE WORLD.
Manufactured exclusively by the SOLE OWNERS of Patent,
WESTS, BRADLEY & CARY
No. CHAMBERS and Nos. 79 and 81 READE Sts., NEW YORK
Merchants will be supplied as above, and by Philadelphia Jobbers.
FOR SALE in all FIRST CLASS RETAIL STORES in this CITY. Inquire for [2 14 3mrp
BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT.

BRADLEY'S
DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT
Combining Durability with elegance of shape. New Spring Styles just received.
J. M. HAFLEIGH,
3 10 2m No. 902 CHESNUT Street.

BRADLEY'S
DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT,
Most fashionable and popular in use. For sale by
J. G. MAXWELL & SON,
3 10 2m S. E. corner ELEVENTH and CHESNUT.

PAPER HANGINGS,
FRANCIS NEWLAND & SON,
No. 52 North NINTH Street.
*WALL PAPERS,*
*WINDOW SHADES,*
4 6 1m] *DECORATIONS, ETC.*

GREEN PEAS,
GREEN CORN,
FRESH PEACHES,
FRESH TOMATOES, PLUMS Etc,
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
DEALER IN FINE GROCERIES
COR ELEVENTH AND VINE STS,

MONUMENTS AND GRAVESTONES.—On hand, a large assortment of Gravestones, of various designs made of the finest Italian and American Marble at the Marble Works of
A. STEINMETZ,
3 27 tuths3m RIDGE Avenue, below Eleventh street.

## INTERESTING ITEMS.

THE SCIENCE OF MOVING.—Colonel Utley, of the Racine *Journa* ,having been recently married, got along so well with that, that he concluded he would "move," or as military men would say, change his base. In a very readable article, describing the process, he speaks of the art of moving:—

"At last everything was torn up, dragged out, and ready for transportation, and here comes in another very delicate operation in the art of moving, where the transit of your goods is to be through the popalous and aristocratic portion of the city. Notwithstanding the things we have been noticing, we have some quite gaudy looking things, but the trouble is to make the drayman understand that you want those few gaudy articles put on in as conspicuous a manner as possible, so that they would cover up the trash and attract the attention of those who are curious about knowing what their neighbors have got. But a drayman has a particular propensity for putting all the old duds on the top—though we give Dennis the praise of being a good careful hand to move, and willing to make as few loads as possible. He simply lacks taste in making things show off to advantage, and a little discretion. For instance, we ventured to go along up the street with one load, and about the worst looking one we had, and though we took the sidewalk and assumed an air of indifference, as though we had no interest in that load of trash, we were not to be let off so easily, for some one asked Dennis who he was moving. We were not near enough to prevent his answering, at the top of his voice, 'Curnel Utley, to be sure, editor of the Racine *Journal*, the best paper in the State—and it's a fine lot of things he has, too.' We did not stop to scan the expression of the crowd."

A CARELESS GOVERNOR.—William M. Stone was elected Governor of Iowa about two years ago, but having other business to attend to, or residence at Des Moines not being pleasant, he chose to remain at his own home. His private secretary, Orwig by name, did all the official business, being authorized to sign the Governor's name. He signed and issued proclamations appointing days for thanksgiving and elections, general and special; he signed pardons, reprieves, and discharges from the penitentiary, and exercised the pardoning power where he "thought justice demanded it;" he signed the certificates of Iowa's six Congressmen, upon which they now held their seats in Congress; he signed death-warrants that sent criminals to the gallows; he appointed public officers and approved their bonds, and had probably signed the name of the Governor to ninety-nine out of every hundred official papers that have needed Governor Stone's signature. In fact, it appears that "Governor" Orwig having done so much in behalf of Governor Stone, he thought he might as well do a little for himself. He, therefore, appropriated to his own use about thirty thousand dollars' worth of land warrants, and suspicion being aroused that Governor Stone had been doing this thing, a committee of the Legislature investigated the facts, when the whole affair was made manifest. What is finally to be done about it, is not yet determined.

A CURIOUS SCENE IN ROME.—We find the following in the Paris *Siecle*:—"Strangers being very numerous in Rome, on account of the Holy Week, an attempt has been made to afford them some amusement. On last Sunday week an enormous tripod, surrounded by a large quantity of fagots, and guarded by eight gendarmes, was erected in the Piazza San Carlo, before the Church of that name, one of the most frequented parts of the Corso. Towards 6 o'clock one of the missionaries advanced, and from the top of a platform announced to the crowd that his crusade against wicked books had met with unexpected success. 'The unfortunate persons, deceived and seduced by the writings of Renan, Proudhon, etc., have hastened to bring them to their confessors, and it has been resolved to burn the whole publicly.' At this moment the doors of the church opened, and, amid the noise of bells and the chants of the monks and penitents, the pile was lighted. The missionary seized a book, and threw it into the flames with a triumphant air. It was the *Vie de Jesus*. Volume succeeded volume. Some hundreds of romances were soon no more than empty smoke, in the middle of which, from time to time, some jets of turpentine thrown in flared up to render the flame more brilliant. Some Bengal lights would have been better, but it appears that they had been rejected as involving too great an expense."

A NEW MANIA IN PARIS.—A Paris correspondent writes that "a new sensation has taken possession of the inhabitants of Paris—that of collecting the portraits of great political criminals, murderers, etc. The photograph of Booth, the assassin of Lincoln, is obtaining a very large sale, especially among the women. The carte de visite of the man who is supposed to have strangled the President Poucet enjoys also a very great success. Another photograph much sought after is that of Philippe, the murderer of the Rue de la Ville l'Eveque. This criminal, whose trial will probably take place in May, is accused of having committed seventeen murders similar to the one he perpetuated in the Rue de la Ville l'Eveque, and which led to his arrest. The documents connected with this case already form a large volume of four hundred pages. The prisoner seems to be so well aware of the fate which awaits him that he has already attempted twice to commit suicide in his cell at the prison of La Force."

PLEASANT IF TRUE.—The Rochester (N. Y.) *Union* says:—"There are millions of bushels of rotten wheat now lying in the storehouses of Chicago, to be shipped when navigation opens. This grain, in all stages of decomposition, will be put into vessels, sent to Buffalo, put into elevators, thence taken in canal boats to all points where these craft go, chiefly to New York, and thence it will be sent to New England. This wheat is wholly unfit to be eaten, and will breed cholera wherever it is allowed to go. Buffalo will be ravaged by cholera if that Chicago wheat is stored and transferred there. Rochester, and all the cities on the canals will be liable to suffer if the boats are permitted to carry this grain. The canals will be full of cholera from New York to Buffalo, if the boats carry this grain."

THE BRITISH NATIONAL DEBT LIGHTENED.—The London *Times* has a statement that in one year from this time the annual cost of the public debt of Great Britain will be lightened by more than half a million sterling. This is in consequence of the approaching termination of the annuity of £585,740 contracted in 1822, to be paid to the Bank of England for forty-four years, the last half-yearly portion of which will fall due in April, 1867. The expiring of this annuity, commonly known as the "Dead Weight," will not in any way affect the accounts of the Bank, the requisite reserves having always been made to reinstate the principal amount.

THE DAMAGE ASSESSED.—The commissioners appointed to assess the losses sustained by the people of Chambersburg, Pa., by the Rebel invasion, have finished their labors. They make the aggregate losses $1,625,474 58.


REAR-ADMIRAL NAVY TOBACCO
REAR-ADMIRAL NAVY TOBACCO.
REAR-ADMIRAL NAVY TOBACCO.
BLACK-FAT AND SUGAR-CURED.
BLACK-FAT AND SUGAR-CURED.
BLACK-FAT AND SUGAR-CURED.
BEST IN THE WORLD.
BEST IN THE WORLD.
BEST IN THE WORLD.
FREE FROM STEMS.
FREE FROM STEMS.
FREE FROM STEMS
DEAN, No. 413 CHESNUT Street,

General Dealer in Tobacco, Cigars, Pipes, Etc, has the Sole Agency for the above Celebrated Navy Tobacco.

FORTY OFFICES TO RENT, in the United States Hotel Building. Apply at DEAN S Tobacco and Cigar Store, No. 413 CHESNUT Street.

3 28 1mrp

REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS,
Of all descriptions. Of all descriptions,
Always on hand, Always on hand,
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE, AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street, No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
One door below Seventh. One door below Seventh street.
The most liberal discount allowed. The most liberal discount allowed.

INSURANCE COMPANIES

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANC COMPANY,
INCOPORATED BY THE LEGISLATURE PENNSYLVANIA. 1835.
OFFICE S. E. CORNER THIRD AND WALNU STREETS, PHILADELPHIA.
MARINE INSURANCE
ON VESSELS, CARGO, FREIGHT { To all parts of the w
INLAND INSURANCES
On Goods by River, Canal, Lake, and Land Carriage all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1865.

$100 000 United States 5 per cent. loan. 71 ... $98,000 00
120 000 " 6 " " 81 ... 128 100 00
200.000 " 7 3-10 per cent. Loan, Treasury Notes ... 194 375 00
100 000 State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent. Loan ... 90.555
54,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan ... 53.250
125 000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan ... 112.812 50
20,000 Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds ... 20,000 00
25,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds ... 23.750 00
25 000 Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds ... 23,75
15,000 300 Shares Stock Germantown Gas Company, principal and interest guaranteed by the City of Philadelphia ... 13.837 50
7,150 143 Shares Stock Pennsylvania Railroad Company ... 8,588 0
5,000 100 Shares Stock North Pennsylvania Railroad Company ... 3,250 00
40.000 Deposit with United States Government, subject to ten days call ... 40,000 00
30,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan ... 18.900 00
170 700 Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, first liens on City Property ... 170,700 00
$1,636,850 Par. Market value ... $996 500 00
Real Estate ... 36.000 00
Bills receivable for insurances made ... 121.013 27
Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company ... 40 511 44
Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $ 133. Estimated value ... 2,910 0
Cash in Banks ... $55,956 89
Cash in Drawer ... 678 48
56,635 37
$1,253,550 18

DIRECTORS.
Thomas C. Hand, John C. Davis, Edmund A. Souder, Theophilus Paulding, John R. Penrose, James Traquair, Henry C. Dallett, Jr., James C. Hand, William C. Ludwig, Joseph B. Seal, George C. Leiper, Hugh Craig, Robert Burton, John D Taylor,
Samuel E. Stokes, J. F. Penistan, Henry Sloan, William G. Boulton, Edward Darlington, B. Jones Brooks, Edward Laboureade, Jacob P. Jones, James B. McFarland, Joshua P. Eyre, Spencer McIlvain, J. B. Semple, Pittsburg, A. B. Berger, Pittsburg, D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg
THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 12 13

NORTH AMERICAN TRANSIT
INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 133 South FOURTH Street
PHILADELPHIA.

Annual Policies issued against General Accidents all descriptions at exceedingly low rates.

Insurance effected for one year, in any sum from $10 to $10.000, at a premium of only one-half per cent. securing the full amount insured in case of death, and a compensation each week equal to the whole premium paid.

Short time Tickets for 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, or 10 days, or 1, 3, or 6 months, at 10 cents a day, insuring in the sum of $3000, or giving $16 per week if disabled, to be had at the General Office, No. 133 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or at the various Railroad Ticket offices. Be sure to purchase the tickets of the North American Transit Insurance Company.

For circulars and further information apply at the General Office, or of any of the authorized Agents of the Company.

LEWIS L. HOUPT, President.
JAMES M. CONRAD, Treasurer.
HENRY C. BROWN, Secretary.
JOHN C. BULLITT, Solicitor.
DIRECTORS.
L. L. Houpt, late of Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
M. Baird, of M. Baldwin & Co.'s.
Samuel C. Palmer, Cashier of Commercial Bank.
Richard Wood, No. 309 Market street.
James M. Conrad, No. 623 Market street.
J. E. Kingsley, Continental Hotel.
H. G. Leisenring, Nos. 237 and 239 Dock street.
Samuel Work, of Work, McCouch & Co.
George Martin, No. 322 Chesnut street. 11 3§

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
FRANKLIN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
PHILADELPHIA.
Assets on January 1, 1866,
$2,506,851 96.

Capital ... $400 000 00
Accrued Surplus ... 944,543 18
Premiums ... 1,102,308 81

UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $11,467 53. INCOME FOR 1866 $310 000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER
$5,000,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

DIRECTORS.
Charles N Bancker, Tobias Wagner, Samuel Grant, George W. Richards, Isaac Lea,
Edward C. Dale, George Fales, Alfred Fitler, Francis W. Lewis, M. D. Peter McCall,
CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
EDWARD C DALE, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary protem. 2 2 123

THE PROVIDENT
LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY,
OF PHILADELPHIA.

Incorporated by the State of Pennsylvania, Third Month( 22d, 1865. INSURES LIVES, ALLOWS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS, and GRANTS ANNUITIES.

CAPITAL, $150,000.

DIRECTORS.
Samuel R. Shipley, Jeremiah Hacker, Joshua H. Morris, Richard Wood,
Richard Cadbury, Henry Haines, T. Wistar Brown, William C. Longstreth, Charles F. Coffin.
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President.
ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary. 7 28§
OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.
John L. Hodge, M. B. Mahoney, John T. Lewis, William S. Grant, Robert W. Leaming, D. Clark Wharton, Samuel Wilcox,
Lawrence Lewis, Jr., David Lewis, Benjamin Etting, Thomas H. Powers, A. R. McHenry, Edmond Castillon, Louis C. Norris.
JOHN R. WUCHERER, President
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 3 28§

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continue to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.
Daniel Smith, Jr., Alexander Benson, Isaac Hazlehurst, Thomas Robins,
John Devereux, Thomas Smith, Henry Lewis, J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.
DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary 3 6§

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICE, No. 415 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA
CAPITAL PAID IN, IN CASH, $200,000.

This company continues to write on *Fire Risks only* Its capital, with a good surplus, is safely invested.
701
Losses by fire have been promptly paid, and more than
$500,000
Disbursed on this account within the past few years.

For the present the office of this company will remain at
No. 415 WALNUT STREET,
But within a few months will remove to its OWN BUILDING
N. E. CORNER SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS.
Then as now, we shall be happy to insure our patrons at such rates as are consistent with safety.

DIRECTORS.
THOMAS CRAVEN, FURMAN SHEPPARD, THOS. MACKELLAR, JOHN SUPPLEE, JOHN W. CLAGHORN, SILAS YERKES, Jr.,
ALFRED S. GILLETT, N. S. LAWRENCE, CHARLES I. DUPONT, HENRY F. KENNEY, JOSEPH KLAPP, M. D.
THOMAS CRAVEN, President.
ALFRED S. GILLETT V. President and Treasurer.
JAMES B. ALVORD, Secretary. 1 19§

FIRE INSURANCE.
THE HOME INSURANCE COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA.
No. 150 S. FOURTH Street.
Charter Perpetual. Authorized Capital, $500,000.
Paid-up Capital, $100,000

Insures against loss or damage by FIRE on buildings, either permanently or for a LIMITED period. Also, on MERCHANDISE generally and Household Furniture, city or country.

DIRECTORS.
James Brown, Charles A. Duy, William D. Lewis, William B. Bullock, William N. Needles, John D. Taylor,
Thomas Kimber, Jr., Lemuel Coffin, J. Hillborn Jones, John Woodside, William C. Longstreth, J. N. Hutchinson,
JAMES BROWN, President.
CHAS. A. DUY, Vice-President.
THOMAS NEILSON, Secretary. 3 30§

INTERNAL REVENUE.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.
PRINCIPAL DEPOT.
No. 304 CHESNUT STREET,
CENTRAL DEPOT,
No. 103 S. FIFTH STREET
(One door below Chesnut.)
ESTABLISHED 1862.

REVENUE STAMPS of every description constantly on hand, and in any amount.
Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.
United States Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia or New York, or Current Funds received in payment.
Particular attention paid to small orders.
The decisions of the Commission can be consulted, and any information regarding the law cheerfully given.
The following rates of discount are allowed:—
On all orders of $25, two per cent discount.
On all orders of $100, three per cent. discount.
On all orders of $200, four per cent. discount.
All orders should be sent to
HARDING'S STAMP AGENCY,
No. 304 Chesnut Street
PHILADELPHIA. 16

RAILROAD LINES.

ORANGE AND ALEXANDRIA RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, February 12, two daily trains will run between Washington and Lynchburg, connecting at Gordonsville with Virginia Central Railroad trains to and from Richmond, as follows:—
MAIL TRAIN.
Leave Washington daily (Sunday excepted), at 6:45 A. M., and arrive at Lynchburg at 5:45 P. M.
Leave Lynchburg at 7 A. M. and arrive at Washington at 5:26 P. M.
EXPRESS TRAIN.
Leave Washington daily (including Sunday) at 6:05 P. M. and arrive at Lynchburg at 6:00 A. M.
Leave Lynchburg at 6:30 P. M. and arrive at Washington at 6:10 A. M.
Both trains making close connections at Lynchburg for all points South and Southwest, and at Washington for North and Northwest.
First-class sleeping cars will be attached to the night trains.
The road is attractive, not only for its comfortable accommodations, but for the fact that it passes the now historic localities of Fairfax, Bull Run, Manassas, Bristoe, Catlett's, Rappahannock, Culpeper, Orange, and Gordonsville, places of imperishable interest in the popular mind.
Through tickets to all points South and Southwest may be had in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, and at the offices of the road in Washington Alexandria.
J. W. H. McCAFFERTY, General Superintendent.

ESTABLISHED 1795.

A. S. ROBINSON,
French Plate Looking-Glasses,
ENGRAVINGS PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS ETC
Manufacturer of all kinds of
Looking-Glass, Portrait, and Picture Frames to Order.
No. 910 CHESNUT STREET,
THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL.
PHILADELPHIA. 3 15§

THE "EXCELSIOR"
HAMS
(Selected from the best Corn-Fed Hogs.)
*ARE THE BEST IN THE WORLD.*
J. H. MICHENER & CO.,
GENERAL PROVISION DEALERS,
And Curers of the Celebrated
"EXCELSIOR"
SUGAR CURED HAMS
Tongues and Beef,
Nos. 142 and 144 North FRONT Street.
None genuine unless branded
"J. H. M. & CO., EXCELSIOR."
The justly celebrated "EXCELSIOR" HAMS are cured by J. H. M. & Co (in a style peculiar to themselves) expressly for FAMILY USE; are of delicious flavor: free from the unpleasant taste of salt, and are pronounced by epicures superior to any now offered for sale. 2 27 suth3m

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD, WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE.
STAMPS of EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AN ANY AMOU . 11 13


## PROPOSALS.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF THE MILITARY RAILROAD AT BRAZOS SANTIAGO, TEXAS
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 19, 1866

The attention of capitalists seeking a profitable investment is invited to this sale.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the office of the Quartermaster-General (Division of River and Rail Transportation), at WASHINGTON, D. C., until the first day of June next, at 12 o'clock M., for the purchase of all the right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the United States Military Railroad from Brazos Santiago to White's Ranche, Texas.

The sale will include the entire track and sidings, buildings, water stations, turn-tables, bridges, etc., the railroad materials and supplies pertaining to the road, together with the rolling stock, cars, machinery, and other equipment.

The sale will not include the title to the land, which does not belong to the United States.

This road is about ten miles in length, and extends from Brazos Santiago to White's Ranche, on the Rio Grande. From this point connection is made by steamer with Brownsville and Matamoras.

This route is the shortest and best for the immense traffic between the Gulf of Mexico and the interior of Southern Texas and Northern Mexico, and the communication by rail alone can readily be extended to Brownsville.

The road already completed saves thirty miles of difficult and tortuous navigation. Boats on the river now charge, it is stated, for freight to Brownsville, as high as $5 per barrel, and for passengers $15 each.

The road is five-feet guage, good ties, T rail, and full-spiked.

More particular description of the property can be obtained at this office, or at that of the Chief Quartermaster Military Division of the Gulf, at New Orleans.

A condition of the sale will be that transportation shall be furnished for all Government troops and supplies, whenever required, at the rates paid by Government at the time to the New York Central Railroad.

The terms of payment accepted will be those considered the most favorable to the Government,

Ten per cent cash, in Government funds, to be paid on acceptance of proposal.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.

Proposals should be endorsed, "Proposals for purchase of Brazos Santiago and Rio Grande Railroad," and addressed to the Division of River and Rail Transportation, Quartermaster General's Office, Washington, D. C.

By order of the Quartermaster General.
ALEXANDER BLISS,
Brevet Colonel and A. Q. M., in charge of Fourth Division Q. M. G. O. 4 23 tM31

DEPARTMENT FOR SUPPLYING THE CITY WITH WATER.
CHIEF ENGINEER'S OFFICE, FIFTH STREET, BELOW CHESNUT, PHILADELPHIA, April 23, 1866.

PROPOSALS FOR SERVICE MAINS, IRON, AND BRASS CASTINGS, LEAD AND GASKET.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the Office of the Water Department, FIFTH Street, below Chesnut, until TUESDAY, May 1, at 3½ o'clock P. M., for the following articles, delivered at such points in the city as the Chief Engineer may designate, free from Government tax:—

First. For Iron Pipe, by the pound, as follows:—
6000 feet 4 in Pipe. 3600 feet 8 in. Pipe. 4000 feet 12 in. Pipe.
30,000 feet 6 in. Pipe. 3,000 feet 10 in. Pipe.

Also, 70,000 pounds of Branches, Bends, etc. Patterns to be furnished by the contractor, and approved by the Chief Engineer.

No allowance will be made for any metal in the pipes, branches, bends, etc., five per cent. above the specified weight.

Second. 70,000 pounds of Iron Castings for shop, for making Stops, Plugs, etc., from patterns furnished by the Department.

Third. 3500 pounds of Brass Castings for the shop, for Ferules, Plugs, Stops, etc. Patterns furnished by the Department.

Fourth. 25,000 pounds of Lead, for laying pipes.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the Chief Engineer.

The Department will subject the materials to such tests as may be deemed sufficient, and will be the judge of the quality and fitness

No bid will be received except from persons manufacturing the article bid for, and unless it be accompanied with a certificate that a bond of five hundred dollars has been deposited with the City Solicitor, as per ordinance of May 25, 1860.

The Committee reserve the right to accept or reject any or all of the bids.

H. P. M. BIRKINBINE,
Chief Engineer of Water Department,
4 24 3t Philadelphia.

PROPOSALS FOR ELECTROTYPED ENGRAVINGS.
OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC PRINTING, WASHINGTON, April 23, 1866.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until MONDAY, the 14th day of May, 1866, at 12 o'clock, for furnishing one set of Electrotyped Pages of the illustrations of Machinery, etc., accompanying the Report of the Commissioner of Patents for the year 1865.

The drawings will be furnished on paper to the contractor, who must arrange them into pages in numerical order, as nearly as is consistent with neatness and compactness; and the execution of the work, in every respect, must be fully equal to that furnished for the published report for 1864, which has been adopted as the standard for the present volume. The plates are to be delivered at this office free of cost for transportation, subject to the approval or rejection of the Superintendent of the Public Printing. Bond and approved security will be required for the faithful performance of the contract.

The work will comprise about five thousand illustrations, making over seven hundred pages, measuring 4½ by 8 inches. Bidders are required to propose for the work *by the illustration*, with the understanding that, when more than one *figure* is required to illustrate an invention or design (as is sometimes the case), the whole number of figures will be estimated and paid for as a single illustration.

Any further information that may be required will be furnished upon application at this office

Proposals will be addressed to the undersigned, Washington, D. C., and endorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Patent Office Report."

JOHN D. DEFREES,
4 23 3w Superintendent of the Public Printing.

PROPOSALS FOR BEEF.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 23 1866.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received by the undersigned until 10 A. M., April 28, 1866, office No. 1108 Girard street, third floor, or directed to him, Post Office Box No. 1838 Philadelphia, for furnishing the troops, employes, Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, etc., at Philadelphia and within a circuit of ten miles from the Exchange, including Frankford Arsenal, with

FRESH BEEF,

of a good marketable quality, in equal proportions of fore and hind quarters, excluding necks, shanks, and kidney tallow; the Beef to be delivered free of cost to the troops, employes, etc., within the circuit aforesaid, in such quantities as may be from time to time required by the proper authority, and to continue to force SIX MONTHS, or such less time as the Commissary-General shall direct, and subject to his approval, commencing on the 1st day of May, 1866.

Upon acceptance of the offer, security and bond in the sum of three thousand dollars will be required for the faithful performance of the contract.

Bids must be endorsed, "Proposals for Fresh Beef."

C. L. KILBURN,
4 23 5t Brevet Brigadier-General, A. C. G. S.

## GOVERNMENT SALES.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, UNITED STATES NAVY YARD, PHILADELPHIA, April 24, 1866.

On WEDNESDAY, the 9th of May next, at 12 o'clock M., will be sold by auction, at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, the following articles in estimated quantities, viz:—
Junk, ten tons.
Old Canvas, five tons.
Ten per cent. of the purchase money must be deposited at the close of the sale, the remainder to be paid and the goods removed within five days after the sale.
Commodore H. K. HOFF, U. S. N.,
4 25 17t Inspector of Ordnance.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
MANUFACTURERS,
IMPORTERS,
AND DEALERS IN
Paints, Varnishes, and Oils,
No. 201 NORTH FOURTH STREET,
4 16 3m] N. E. CORNER OF RACE.

## GOVERNMENT SALES.

LARGE SALE OF QUARTERMASTER'S STORES AT THE CAVALRY DEPOT, GIESBORO, D. C.
QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, FIRST DIVISION, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 23, 1866

By order of the Quartermaster General, there will be sold, on the premises, at public auction, under the direction of Captain George T. Browning, A. Q. M., on TUESDAY, the 8th of May, 1866, and continue from day to day until all is sold, the following described lots of Quartermaster's stores, viz:—

145 sets Cart Harness.
38 sets Four-horse Harness,
40 sets Ambulance Harness,
150 Saddles,
36 Carts,
3 Watering Carts,
17 Army Wagons (four horse),
3 Army Wagons (two horse),
1 Ambulance (four horse),
5 Dead-horse Wagons,
39 Portable Forges,
50 Anvils,
27 Cauldrons,
20 Cooking Stoves and Fixtures,
60 Heating Stoves,
300 Benches,
150 Mess Tables,
2000 Table Spoons,
1000 Knives and Forks,
54 Ladles,
1060 Tin Cups,
1000 Tin Plates,
35 Coffee Pots,
95 Bread Pans,
250 Manure Forks,
106 Axes,
50 Spades,
450 Shovels,
7 Coal Buckets (large),
960 Water Buckets,
318 Head Halters and Ropes (new),
750 Head Halters and Ropes (good),
1000 Head Halters (good),
200 Head Halters,
800 Head Halters and Chains,
600 Neck Straps and Chains,
600 Halter Chains,
250 Canvas Horse Covers,
8 Grindstones,
32 Axle Boxes,
6000 lbs. Scrap Iron,
3000 lbs. Horse Shoes,
600 lbs. Chain,
6 Log Chains,
4000 lbs. Assorted Iron,
1122 lbs. Scrap Iron,
6000 lbs. Rope,
170 Wall Brushes,
37 sets Shoeing Tools,
40 sets Saddlers' Tools,
50 Hardies,
150 Pritchels and Punches,
200 pairs Tongs,
100 pairs Pinchers,
75 Cold Chisels,
60 Clinch Irons,
250 Hammers (assorted),
800 Rasps,
200 Files,
2 Bellows,
200 Brooms,
30 Ice Hooks,
2 sets Shoeing Stocks,
100 Wheelbarrows,
50 Iron Pots,
4 Dutch Ovens,
276 Stove Pipe, Joints and Elbows,
50 Camp Kettles,
225 Picks,
2 Plows,
5 Road Scrapers,
3000 Plastering Laths,
90 Wagon Bounds (new),
27 Feed Troughs,
88 Double trees and Lead Bars,
125 lbs Tallow,
6 bbls. Salt,
80 Oil Cans,
6 Platform Scales,
8 Single and Double Blocks,
28 Crowbars,
517 lbs. Railroad Spikes (new),
250 Shutter and Gate Hasps,
250 lbs Nuts,
700 Open Rings, Bolts, Links, etc.,
500 Fire Bricks,
250 Linch pins,
1200 Staples, Hooks, T's, etc.,
44 pairs Hames,
80 Riding Bridles,
20 pairs 4-horse Ambulance Harness (new),
10 Bridles (new),
100 sets Lines and Martingales,
91 Collar Pads,
200 Surcingles, Saddle-bags, and Cruppers,
1 set Hobbles,
70 Blankets,
4 sides Belting Leather,
4 sides Bridle Leather,
500 Curry Combs,
700 Horse Brushes,
12 sheets Sheet-iron (new),
250 lbs. Lead,
50 lbs. Babbit Metal,
125 Lanterns, Lamps,
6 boxes Window Glass,
20 lbs. Rotten Stone,
1 Circular Saw, frame and belting,
2 Circular Saws,
2 Cross-cut Saws,
4 Wood Saws,
32 Hand Saws,
10 Tenon Saws,
50 Planes (assorted),
50 Sulking Irons, Hay Hooks, etc.,
11 Vises,
150 Brands (assorted),
3 Cleavers,
14 Augers,
1 Tenon Auger (complete),
8 Braces and Bits,
60 Auger Bits (assorted),
12 Trying Squares,
10 Spoke Shaves and Saw Sets,
40 Oil Stones,
14 Claw Hammers,
50 Hatchets,
5 Screw Drivers,
12 Monkey Wrenches,
11 Drawing Knives,
2 Spirit Levels,
5 Axes and Hand Axes,
4 Sets Stocks and Dies,
100 Chisels (assorted),
500 Halter Squares,
200 gross Buckles,
10 gross Halter Bolts,
10 gross Rings,
90 Door Bolts and Thumb Latches,
175 Locks (assorted),
300 Carriage Knobs,
20 lbs. Copper Rivets,
150 pairs Butt Hinges,
150 pairs Strap Hinges,
30 Chairs,
2 Office Tables,
25 Office and Field Desks,
18,000 Grain Sacks.

One "Pelton's Eight horse Power," with bearings and bolts, shafting, gearing, pulleys, etc., and

One Force Pump, capable of forcing twelve thousand (12,000) gallons of water per day.

And many other articles not enumerated in the above list.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

Stores will be delivered on the wharf of the Giesboro Depot, free of expense to the purchaser.

The purchaser will be allowed five (5) days from date of sale in which to remove the stores.

A boat for Giesboro will leave the Sixth Street wharf every hour during the days of sale

JAMES A. EKIN,
Brevet Brigadier-General, in charge
4 24 12t First Division, Q. M. G. O.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 1139 GIRARD STREET, PHILADELPHIA, April 24, 1866.

Will be sold at Public Auction, on account of the United States, on the grounds

AT CHESNUT HILL, PHILADELPHIA, ON SATURDAY, May 5th, and MONDAY, May 7th, 1866,

Sale commencing each day at eleven (11) o'clock, A. M.:—

The Buildings, etc., heretofore known as the U. S. Mower Hospital, viz.:—
85 Frame Buildings.
6 Cedar Water Tanks, capacity 12 000 gallons each.
1 Cedar Water Tank, capacity 2500 gallons.
7 Cooking Ranges.
1 Abbott & Co's Coal Scale.
1 Worthington Steam Pump.
1 very superior Steam Engine, 8 horse power, with shafting and belting in fine order; nearly new.
2 Tubular Boilers, 4 feet diameter.
4423 feet of Oak Picket Fence.
170 Lightning-rod Irons.
5 large Wooden Wash Troughs.
55 Wooden Wash Sinks.
49 Iron Soil Containers.
22 Iron Hoppers.
160 Table Tops, and 320 Trestles.
275 Wooden Benches.
The frame buildings contain
1,000 700 feet Hemlock and White Pine Scantling.
735 390 feet Tongued and Worked Boards.
376,110 feet Rough Boards.
293 000 feet Flooring Boards.
50 feet Counter and Shelving, in dispensary.
122,700 Bricks, in chimney stacks and ranges.
The buildings will be sold separately.
Terms of Sale—Cash, Government funds.
A deposit of ten (10) per cent. to be paid on each bid, balance to be paid on condition of the account.
The Iron and Terra Cotta Pipe to be sold by the foot, as they lie buried in the ground, and to be dug up, and the ground filled in by the purchaser, and is supposed to amount to
175 feet of 4-inch, and 2650 feet of 1½ to 2-inch Iron Gas Pipe, more or less
The Iron Water and Drain Pipe is supposed to amount to
700 feet of 6-inch, 1600 feet of 4-inch and 3 inch, each respectively.
500 feet of 4-inch Drain Pipe, more or less, and 4 6-inch Iron Valves.
The Terra Cotta Pipe is supposed to amount to 2700 feet of 14-inch, more or less.
Plans of buildings can be obtained at this office and specifications of the property seen
The ten o'clock A. M. train of the Philadelphia, Germantown, and Norristown Railroad Company will arrive at Mower Hospital in time for the sale, starting from Ninth and Green streets.
The buildings, etc., must be removed within thirty (30) days from date of sale, and will be at the risk of the purchaser.
By order of
Brevet Brigadier-General GEORGE H CROSMAN, Assistant Quartermaster-General U. S. A.
GEORGE R ORME,
4 24 11t Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

LARGE SALE OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.—Will be sold at NEWBERN, North Carolina, a large amount of ORDNANCE and ORDNANCE STORES. Sale to commence on the 15th day of May, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., and continued daily until all the property, the principal classes of which are given below, are sold:—
Iron and Brass Guns, Gun Carriages, Harness, Saddles, Halters, Bridles, Blankets, Wheels, old Iron, Lead, Smiths', Armorers' and Saddlers' Tools, Old Leather, Sling Shots, Gins complete, Infantry Equipments, Implements for Field and Siege Guns, and other articles too numerous to mention.
Correct lists of articles to be sold will be furnished upon application to this office
By order of Major-General A. B. DYER, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.
JASPER MYERS,
4 19 15 18 Brev. Capt. Ord. Dept. U. S. A.

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS,
OFFICE,
No. 65 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well known MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS, including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.
We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.
1 1 ALFRED JENKS & SON.

## GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF STEAM GRIST MILL, AT THE CAVALRY DEPOT, GIESBORO, D. C.
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, FIRST DIVISION, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 17, 1866

By order of the Quartermaster General, there will be sold on the premises, at the time and place, under the direction of Captain George T. Browning, A. Q. M.

ON WEDNESDAY May 23, 1866,

at 12 o'clock M., the following described public property, to wit:—

ONE (1) STEAM GRINDING AND FEED MILL,

(frame, with massive granite foundations), 40 by 80 feet, with coal, hay, and engine houses attached, all constructed of the very best material, and in the most substantial manner.

Also, at the same time and place, the machinery and appurtenances of the mill, consisting of

ONE (1) ENGINE OF 100-HORSE POWER, with cylinder of twenty-two (22) inches diameter and twenty-four (24) inches stroke, set upon a heavy cast iron bed-plate, with cold and hot water pumps and heater and a cast-iron fly-wheel,

### Meeting of the Presbyterian Assemblies.

*From the St. Louis News.*

The meeting in St. Louis of the General Assemblies of the Old and New School Presbyterian Churches, on the 17th of May next, will be an event of uncommon interest. It is seldom that two such august ecclesiastical judicatories meet in the same place at the same time; and in this case, the profound gravity of the subjects to be discussed—the question of a reunion between the two bodies, the inevitable intrusion of the Missouri Test Oath and the Rosecrans Order into the Old School body, and the proposition of Rev. Dr. Breckinridge for an independent consultation among the "Union" members of the same body—all these will come in to lend additional interest to the proceedings. We most earnestly wish that the consultation may be harmonious, candid, and fraternal. The New School Assembly will meet in the First Presbyterian church (Rev. Dr. Nelson's), and the Old School Assembly in the Second Presbyterian church (Rev. Dr. Nicholls'). There will be about six hundred delegates.

### From the West Indies.

AN EARTHQUAKE—SMALLPOX—A MUTINY.

From Porto Rico we have dates to the 15th instant. On the 8th an earthquake was felt which lasted twenty seconds.

Smallpox continued in an alarming way at Ponce; the town of Pepino has suffered severely from it.

From the *Moniteur*, of Martinique, I glean that by order of Marechal Bazaine, that of the two companies of Zouaves who mutinied there six were shot, three condemned to ten years hard labor, seven to seven years at the same, ten to five years imprisonment.

### Cholera Disappearing from Guadaloupe.

The last dates from Guadaloupe state that the cholera is disappearing. The official statistics published by the Government show a mortality from this disease of 10,806 out of a population of 149,107. This is a proportion of 7·23 per cent.

## CITY INTELLIGENCE

*For Additional City Intelligence see Third Page.*

LISPING SIMON'S ADVENTURES —

"I came, not long thinth, to thith thity,
With lookth far more thabby than nithe.
Till my couthin, both withe and witty,
Mosht kindly gave me thuth advithe:—

"If in life you with to thuctheed,
Your dreth muthtt be neater to theo,
And garmenth ath fine ath you need,
Purchathed at thmall prithe can be.
If you'll be taught by one who knowth,
And buth from Bennett'th al his clothe.'

We have—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| All-wool Fancy Cassimere Coats, as low as... | | $5 00 |
| " " " | Pants " | 4 00 |
| " " " | Vests " | 2 50 |
| Making an entire all-wool fancy suit for..... | | $11 50 |
| All-wool black Sack Coats as low as..... | | $11 00 |
| " " Cassimere Pants " | | 5 00 |
| " " Cloth Vests " | | 4 00 |
| Making an entire all-wool black suit for..... | | 20 00 |

All-wool good style Fancy Cassimere Suits, to match, for $14 50.

Astonishing as these prices may seem, compared with those to which we have been accustomed for several years, they are *not fictitious—we have the goods in quantities, at the prices mentioned.* We make up no trash—they are all serviceable goods. Advancing from these rates we have goods of all grades, up to the very finest fabrics, comprising *by far* the largest and most complete assortment of Clothing in Philadelphia (men's, youths' and boys'), surpassed by none, and equalled by few, in style, make, and fit, at prices guaranteed to be over than the lowest elsewhere, or the money refunded.

TO CLOTHIERS—Our purchases for this season having been delayed, waiting the expected decline in goods, we have now on hand the largest and best-assorted stock of Clothing in Philadelphia, purchased for *cash exclusively, at the very lowest rates of the season*, which enables us to realize a fair profit and sell at prices less than the cost of same goods in most other establishments. We can supply clothiers doing a fine city trade, with goods adapted to their sales, at prices so much lower than the cost of their present stocks, that, by making an average of the whole, they will be enabled to dispose of their goods at prices covering the average cost, and even paying a profit.

BENNETT & CO.,
TOWER HALL,
No 518 MARKET STREET.

NEW BURGLAR-PROOF SAFE FOR THE NATIONAL STATE BANK, OF CAMDEN.—The National Bank, of Camden, has adopted the wise precaution of rendering its vaults doubly secure by ordering one of Marvin's celebrated Burglar-proof Safes, of large size, and made in the best manner. Before its removal we had an opportunity of examining this splendid safe at Messrs Marvin & Co.'s establishment, No 721 Chesnut street, and were forcibly impressed with its superiority over other safes in use. In this opinion we seem to be sustained by a large number of public moneyed institutions and prominent private individuals, who have recently been supplanting their old safes by the Marvin article. That the latter approximate more nearly to *Fire* and Burglar-proof *perfection* than any other safes made we have not the slightest doubt. The safe here referred to is a magnificent specimen. The ordinary fire-proofs made by Marvin & Co. are not only thoroughly fire proof, but perfectly dry, the filling being of dry plaster, mixed with small pieces of alum, never moulding their contents or corroding the iron. This has been recently demonstrated by most satisfactory tests

"MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT."—This is the most effective article ever discovered for curing quickly, safely, and permanently, sprains, sores, scratches, burns, bruises, rheumatism, or injuries of any kind, both to men and horses. No family should be without it. All genuine bottles have the *private* United States stamp of Demas, Barnes & Co. over the top. For sale everywhere.

SING OF SPRING.—
Now behold the buttercup
In the meadows springing up;
And Phillis, too, with rapture crazy,
Cries out to Ch oe, "Lawk-a daisy!"

The daisy is the only rival in beauty to the beautiful Spring Clothing now selling at Charles Stokes & Co.'s One Price, under the Continental.

WINDOW SHADES AT ONE DOLLAR.—
The country people come,
The city people come,
The Western people come,
The Southern people come.
Cheapest Shades for all at
PATTEN'S,
No. 1408 Chesnut street.

SPRING FASHIONS FOR CHILDREN.—M. Shoemaker & Co., Nos. 4 and 6 N. Eighth street, are now opening a splendid assortment of CHILDREN'S CLOTHING, in the latest Paris styles, unsurpassed for elegance of workmanship and material. The public is invited to call and examine.

UPHOLSTERY.—Large jobs of Upholstery done with a quickness truly astonishing. *No delay, no disappointment.* Sufficient hands put on a job to finish it when promised. Charges moderate at
W. HENRY PATTEN'S,
No. 1408 Chesnut street.

NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS, one dollar.
Real Lace Curtains, two dollars.
Window Shades, one dollar.
Another Auction lot of Curtains, at one dollar.
PATTEN'S,
No. 1408 Chesnut street.

APRIL SHOWERS are no more grateful to the spring verdure than is Charles Stokes & Co.'s One-Price Clothing Store, under the Continental, to the purchaser of Spring Clothing. Clothing of all materials for spring wear, and of the best workmanship, is here in great quantities and at low prices. Call and see them.

WE UNDERSTAND that "original interests" in the Virgin Gold Mining Company, advertised on fourth page, are in active demand. We have just received the Prospectus, which, on perusal, we find presents to subscribers special attractions. Those desiring to secure original interests ($100 each) should at once send in their subscriptions.

LACE CURTAINS.—Now is the time to purchase. Curtains were never sold cheaper. Very heavily worked Lace Curtains at from six to twenty dollars, at W. HENRY PATTEN'S Curtain Store,
No. 1408 Chesnut street.

AT REDUCED PRICES superior styles Photographs. Every variety executed with rare skill at B. F. Reimer's Gallery, No. 624 Arch street. Now is the time. Don't forget the place.

MARKED!—by public approval, Hasheesh Candy, as being the best remedy known in all classes of Throat or Lung difficulties. For sale by all druggists.

WINDOW SHADES, one dollar. More of them at PATTEN'S, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES 7 3 10 and 5-20s wanted. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 S. Third street.

5-20 COUPONS, DUE MAY 1ST,
WANTED BY DREXEL & CO.,
No 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

POPULAR TAILORING.—
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
AND
FINE CUSTOM WORK.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
Southeast corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

### MARRIED.

BARRINGTON—CUMMINGS.—On the 26th instant, at St Matthew's Church, by the Rev. J. H. Eccleston, Mr. FRANCIS BARRINGTON to Miss CLARA C., daughter of Thomas Cummings, all of this city.

MITCHELL—DAVIS.—On the 25th instant, by the Rev G. W. Smiley, D. D. J. JAY MITCHELL, Esq., formerly of Maryland, to Miss ANNIE BELL DAVIS daughter of M. J. Davis, Esq., of this city. No cards.

SPRINGER—TIELL.—In St. Andrew's Church, April 24, by the Rev. Wilbur F. Paddock, JOHN B. SPRINGER, Esq., to HARRIET S. TIELL, all of this city.

SHOURDS—SHERBORNE.—On the 19th instant, by the Rev. G. A. Peltz, assisted by the Rev. L. P. Hornberger, Mr. GEORGE W. SHOURDS to Miss SALLIE SHERBORNE, all of this city.

### DIED.

BATTURS.—On Tuesday evening, the 24th instant, HARRIET LEE, only daughter of Richard M and Julia L. Batturs

Due notice will be given of the funeral. (Brooklyn "Eagle" please copy.)

DORON.—On the 23d instant, JOHN BEDELL, son of Enos T. and Huldah H. Doron, aged 1 year and 10 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents No 2112 Mount Vernon street, on Sixth day, the 27th instant, at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Fair Hill.

FOYLE.—On the 25th instant, EDWARD FOYLE, in the 57th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, N. W. corner of Fourth and Noble streets, on Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

LOUDENSLAGER.—On the 24th instant, JOHN U. LOUDENSLAGER, in the 61st year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 431 East Cumberland street, on Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Franklin Cemetery.

McKINNEY.—Suddenly, on the 24th instant, JOHN, son of Owen and Bridget McKinney, aged 16 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 1623 Germantown avenue, to-morrow (Friday) morning at 8½ o'clock. Interment at St. Michael's.

PATENT HERB CUTTERS OR EXTRA large Tobacco Cutters, and several varieties of the usual size of Tobacco Cutters, for sale by
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

DINNER AND TEA KNIVES AND FORKS, comprising those with handles of ivory, horn, india-rubber, ebony, cocoa etc., etc., for sale with a general variety of Housekeeping Hardware, by
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

TO PROTECT FROM RUSTING, PAINT your metal roofing, iron railings, or other metallic manufactures exposed to the weather, with Stead's Weather Proof Cement, which has been satisfactorily used for the past six years in the New England States; as well as for stopping leaks in all kinds of roofs. Sold by the Agents,
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth

JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.

It is recommended by physicians of this and other places as a superior *tonic*, and requires but a trial to convince the most skeptical of its great merit. To be had, wholesale and retail, of
P. L. JORDAN,
No. 220 PEAR Street

Champagne Cider, by the dozen, bottled, or by the barrel. 2 14 5

PATENT WIRE WORK

FOR RAILINGS, STORE FRONTS,
GUARDS, PARTITIONS, ETC
IRON BEDSTEADS, AND WIRE WORK,
In variety, manufactured by
M. WALKER & SONS
3 29 6mSp No. 11 North SIXTH Street.

LARGE NEW COUNTRY
PRODUCE AND BUTTER STORE.

All kinds of the very best PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS at the very lowest country prices.

Fresh Rolled Butter, Roll Butter, etc., received daily; Poultry, Eggs, Choice Meats, Groceries, Fruits, etc.
AT No. 812 RACE Street,
4 20 6t Near Eighth.

EUROPEAN TAN BATHS' INSTITUTE, under the supervision of
DR. PLANITZ,
No. 12 N. NINTH Street,
For the cure of Gout, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Hysteric or Epileptic Convulsions, and all maladies originating from defects in the body, of the blood, such as Piles, Tetter, open Wounds, etc. Obtuse or Withered Limbs recover their sensibility, and the flesh its healthy form.
Patients, while under treatment, can be accommodated with board at the Institute. [4 13 1mrp

## AUCTION SALES.

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER, NO. 1020 CHESNUT STREET.

PEREMPTORY SALE ALABASTER VASES, ORNAMENTS, STATUETTES, ETC.,
On Saturday Morning,
28th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at the Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street, will be sold an assortment of scagliola, bardiglio and Sienna vases, card receivers, statuettes etc. etc., being the balance of invoices, etc., ex ships "Jupiter" and "Mulocka."
Open for examination on morning of sale. [4 26 2t

Sale No. 622 S. Washington Square.
SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTE, CARPETS, ETC.,
On Monday Morning next,
30th inst., at 10 o'clock, at No. 622 S. Washington Square, by catalogue, the superior household furniture, comprising the general assortment of parlor, dining-room, chamber, and kitchen furniture superior carpets, etc. etc.
Also, 7⅓ octave piano-forte, best make. [4 26 3t
May be examined at 8 o'clock on morning of sale.

FREEMAN & CO.
ARE NOW OPENING, AT
No. 45 North SECOND Street,
BETWEEN MARKET AND ARCH,
At the Store lately occupied by E. Jones Lister, a complete and extensive assortment of
Rich Parlor and Chamber Furniture,
In Black Walnut, Rosewood, or Mahogany.
Also, Dining Room, Common, and Kitchen Furniture.
Fine Enamelled Chamber Sets, in large variety.
Cane Seat Chairs. Extension Tables, Mattresses, and Bedding. Looking Glasses, etc. etc 4 24 tuth3t4p

SPRING.

WILLIAM D. ROGERS,
COACH AND LIGHT CARRIAGE BUILDER,
Nos. 1009 and 1011 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA. 28 2m4p

ONE DOLLAR'S WORTH OF ICE PER WEEK

Will keep your provisions cool and sweet in the warmest weather, by using one of
Schooley's Large Refrigerators.
They have three apartments, and are thorough ventilators. The small sizes require but 50 cents worth of Ice per week.
E. S. FARSON & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS,
4 25 1mrp No. 220 DOCK Street.

SOLDIERS' PHILADELPHIA CITY MESSENGER COMPANY.

This Company has been formed for the purpose of supplying the Public with reliable trustworthy men, ready to execute any orders that may be given to them, viz., to carry messages, packages, baggage, to any part of the city; to act as guides to strangers, in short, to be at the disposition of the Public in any emergency where the services of a trustworthy man may be required.

Every Messenger employed by the Company is required to give freehold security to the amount of fifty dollars, and the Company will be responsible for that amount intrusted to their Messengers.

The Messengers can also be engaged for a certain time, to clerk offices, move furniture, watch Merchandise, Stores, Ships and Buildings, day or night, etc.

The Company is responsible for the faithful execution of any order given to a Messenger also or the safe delivery of Messages, Packages or Baggage intrusted to them. Especial care has been taken to engage none but men of good character and with good references, and the Company feel confident that their men may be relied upon with safety.

The messengers wear a badge with the number by which each Messenger may be identified, and a Badge with the inscription
"SOLDIERS' PHILADELPHIA CITY MESSENGER COMPANY."

Each Messenger is furnished with a printed Table of Charges and Tickets in place of written receipts, the Table showing the amount the Messenger is allowed to charge and the Ticket the payment received for any particular errand or for a certain time.

Every complaint against a Messenger must be proven by a ticket, and the Public are therefore earnestly requested to insist upon the delivery of a ticket whenever a Messenger is employed, thereby guarding themselves and the Company against fraud. The advantages intended to be procured to the Public by this new institution are DESPATCH and SAFETY in the delivery of Messages or small Packages, and facility in procuring the assistance of any number of men for any purpose. The Messenger corps being formed by RETURNED SOLDIERS, the Public will certainly assist these men in their endeavors to earn their livelihood by honest labor at the same time promoting the comfort and extending the means of communication in this large city. Similar institutions have been in successful operation for years in all the larger cities of Europe, in New York and Boston, and the Company feel satisfied that their efforts to introduce in this city an institution beneficial both to the working classes and the public generally will be appreciated and rewarded by a liberal patronage.

TABLE OF CHARGES.

| I. Single Errands with a Message. | Work for a certain time. | |
|---|---|---|
| 5 Blocks..... | 5 cents | ½ Hour.....20 cents |
| 10 Blocks..... | 10 " | 1 Hour.....35 " |
| 15 Blocks..... | 15 " | 1½ Hour.....50 " |
| 20 Blocks..... | 20 " | 2 Hours.....65 " |

Each additional hour 30 cents more.

Half day from 7 A. M. to 12 noon, or from 1 P. M. to 6 P. M.....$1 25
One day.....2 25

N. B.—When more than two men are wanted orders should be left at the office of the Company on the previous evening.

W. C. WHITEMAN, Agent.
4 24 16trp Office, No. 423 WALNUT Street.

MEDICAL ELECTRICITY

Wonderful Scientific Discovery.

DR. S. W. BECKWITH'S
ELECTRICAL INSTITUTE,
No. 1220 WALNUT STREET,

For the Treatment of Acute and Chronic Diseases.

Electrical investigation has proved that the human body acts on the principle of the galvanic battery. The brain, mucous and serous membranes, the skin, tissues, and fluids, constitute the negative and positive forces. Every action, whether mental or physical, is the result of these antagonistic forces. Digestion, respiration, circulation, secretion, and excretion are due solely to electrical influence. There is a polar action established throughout the nervous system which connects with every part of the body, establishing and preserving a proper balance of the electrical element, which constitutes health, and a disturbance of which causes disease. There are strictly but two conditions of disease—one of inflammation, or positive; the other weak, debilitated negative; and as Electricity contains these two conditions in the action of the positive and negative currents, all we have to do is to neutralize the disease and restore proper healthy action.

We do not wish to convey the impression that we cure all diseases in all conditions. We cannot cure consumption after the lungs are all destroyed; yet we do assert, and are prepared to practically demonstrate, that hundreds of cases of almost every form of chronic diseases, pronounced incurable by the best medical practitioners of the country, have been radically CURED, some of them in an incredibly short time, by our Electrical treatment. Its great superiority over other practice in the cure of disease is also attested in the fact that, within the past five years, over FOURTEEN THOUSAND patients have been treated at this office, suffering from almost every form and condition of disease common to humanity, and in nearly all cases a benefit or perfect cure has been effected. Palsy, deafness, blindness, rheumatism, dyspepsia, cancer, and all the old knotty diseases that are a physician's curse, as it proves his inability to eradicate, are by our scientific method comparatively easy of cure. Specimens of tumors of large growth extracted by means of Electricity alone, without pain, without the use of the knife, ligatures, or any other means, may be seen at our office by those interested. Therefore, with these FACTS to prove our theory and treatment of disease, we are willing to undertake any of the following diseases, with every hope and prospect of success, with very many others not here enumerated:—

1. DISEASES OF THE BRAIN AND NERVOUS SYSTEM.—Epilepsy, or the Virus' Dance, Paralysis (Incomplete), Neuralgia, Hysteria, Nervousness, Participation of the Heart, Locked-Jaw etc.

2. ORGANS AND TISSUES CONNECTED WITH THE DIGESTIVE TRACT.—Sore Throat, Dyspepsia, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Obstinate Constipation, Hæmorrhoides or Piles, Bilious Fixtures, and Painter's Colic, and all affections of the Liver and Spleen.

3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS.—Hoarse, Cough, Influenza, Asthma (when not caused by organic diseases of the heart), Bronchitis, Pleurisy, Pleurodynia, or Rheumatism of the Chest. Consumption in the early stages.

4. FIBROUS AND MUSCULAR SYSTEM.—Rheumatism, Gout, Lumbago, Stiff Neck, Spinal Curvature, Hip Diseases, Cancers, Tumors.

5. URINARY AND GENITAL ORGANS.—Gravel, Diabetes, and Kidney Complaints, Impotence and Seminal Weakness. The latter complaint is never fail to yield rapidly to this treatment.

6. DISEASES PECULIAR TO FEMALES.—Uterus Complaints, involving a malposition, as Prolapsus Antoversion, Retroversion, Inflammation, Ulceration, and various other affections of the Womb and Ovaries.

TO LADIES we can recommend this treatment as one of UNRIVALLED SUCCESS. Almost innumerable cases have come under treatment at our office who can testify to this fact. Mrs. BECKWITH has entire charge of the Ladies' Department, and all delicacy will be used towards those who entrust themselves to her care. In female diseases, as mentioned in the above list, with others not mentioned, she has had a large experience, and can confidently promise the most gratifying results.

TO THE AFFLICTED.—The treatment is mild and gentle, producing no shock or unpleasant sensation whatever. Our professional intercourse with the afflicted will ever be characterized by perfect candor and honesty, and those whose complaints are incurable or do not admit of amelioration will be frankly told so, and not accepted for treatment. It matters not what may be your complaint or how long you may have suffered, or how much, or what course of treatment you may have been subjected to, or what disappointments you may have experienced, if the system is not worn out—if sufficient vitality remains for reaction—there is a fair prospect of recovery.

REFERENCES.—The diseased and all interested are referred to the following-named gentlemen, who have been treated and witnessed our treatment on others, at No. 1220 WALNUT Street.

A. J. Pleasonton, Brigadier-General, No. 916 Spruce street; W. B. Smith, iron founder, No. 1022 Hanover street; George Douglass, Local Express Company, Fifth street above Chesnut; J. W. Bradley, publisher, No. 66 N. Fourth street; Robert Work, No. 51 N. Third street; Colonel T. W. Sweeney, Assessor Second District Philadelphia, Walnut street, below Eighth; George Evans (Evans & Hassall) military goods, Arch street, below Fifth; Mr. Pechuze, type founder, Third and Chesnut streets; Ed. McLane, manufacturer cotton goods—all of this city. A. Pleasonton, Brigadier-General, St. Louis, Mo.; Jacob Vandegrift, Odessa, Del.; R. A. Semple, spool cotton manufacturer, Mount Holly, N. J., with very many others.

Physicians or students desiring to have instruction in the correct application of Electricity for the cure of diseases can apply at the office.

Consultation free. Descriptive circulars of cures effected, with numerous references, can be had by application at the office.

All letters addressed to
DR. S. W. BECKWITH,
No. 1220 WALNUT Street,
4 12 thsm 2m8p Philadelphia.

B. J. WILLIAMS,
No. 16 North SIXTH Street,
MANUFACTURER OF
VENETIAN BLINDS,
AND
WINDOW SHADES.

The largest and finest assortment in the city at the lowest prices. [4 4 2mrp
STORE SHADES MADE AND LETTERED.

## RAILROAD LINES

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

Commencing MONDAY, April 16, 1866, Trains will leave Depot, corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, as follows:—

Express Train at 4.15 A. M. (Mondays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Way Mail Train at 8.15 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations between Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Delaware Railroad Train at 9 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Princess Anne, Milford, and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 11.45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington.

Express Train at 3 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11 P. M., for Baltimore and Washington.

Passengers by Boat from Baltimore for Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, will take the 11.45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON ACCOMMODATION TRAINS, Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 9, 11.15 A. M., 4.30, 6, and 11.30 P. M. The 4.30 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington at 6.45, 8 and 9.30 A. M., 4 and 6.30 P. M.

Trains for New Castle leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 4.30 and 6 P. M.

THROUGH TRAINS FROM BALTIMORE

Leave Wilmington at 11 A. M., 4.36 and 10 P. M.

CHESTER FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Chester at 7.46, 8.46, 10.14 and 11.40 A. M., 4.43, 5.51, 7.26 and 10.36 P. M.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore 7.25 A. M., Way-mail, 9.20 A. M., Express, 1.10 P. M., Express, 6.35 P. M., Express, 8.20 P. M., Express.

TRAINS FOR BALTIMORE

Leave Chester at 4.49 and 8.52 A. M., and 3.38 P. M.

Leave Wilmington at 5.23 and 9.33 A. M. and 4.15 P. M.

Freight Trains with Passenger cars attached will leave as follows:—Wilmington for Perryville and intermediate stations at 6.05 P. M. Baltimore for Havre-de-Grace and intermediate stations at 4.45 P. M. Perryville for Wilmington and intermediate stations at 5.00 A. M., connecting at Wilmington with 8 A. M. train for Philadelphia.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

Express Train at 4.15 A. M., for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express, 11.15 P. M., for Baltimore and Washington, accommodation Train at 11.30 P. M. for Wilmington and intermediate stations.

BALTIMORE FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore at 8.25 P. M., stopping at Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, and Wilmington. Also stops at Elkton and Newark (to take passengers for Philadelphia and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore) and Chester to leave passengers from Baltimore or Washington.

Accommodation Train from Wilmington for Philadelphia and intermediate stations at 6.30 P. M.

4 15 H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.—SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

The Trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at Thirty-first and Market streets, which is reached by the cars of the Market Street Passenger Railway running to and from the Depot. The last car leaves Front street about 30 minutes prior to the departure of each Train.

On Sundays—Cars leave Eleventh and Market streets 45 minutes before the departure of the Evening Trains.

Mann's Baggage Express will call for and deliver Baggage at the Depot. Orders left at the Office, No 631 Chestnut street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Mail Train | at | 8.0 A. M |
| Fast Accommodation, No. 6 | at | 10.00 " |
| Fast Line | at | 12 00 M |
| Parkesburg | at | 1.00 P. M |
| Harrisburg Accommodation | at | 2.30 " |
| Lancaster Accommodation | at | 4.00 " |
| Pacific Train, No. 2 | at | 5.20 " |
| Erie Mail* | at | 9.00 " |
| Philadelphia Express† | at | 11.10 " |

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cincinnati Express | at | 1.10 A. M |
| Philadelphia Express | at | 7.10 " |
| Pacific Accommodation, No. 1 | at | 8.20 " |
| Parkesburg | at | 9.00 " |
| Lancaster Train | at | 12.30 P. M. |
| Fast Line | at | 1.40 " |
| Pacific Accommodation, No. 2 | at | 4.40 " |
| Day Express | at | 6.50 " |
| Harrisburg Accommodation | at | 9.10 " |

*Daily except Saturday. †Daily. ‡Daily, except Monday.

All other trains daily except Sunday.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owners, unless taken by special contract.

TICKET OFFICES

Have been opened at No. 681 Chestnut street, Continental Hotel, and Girard House, where Tickets may be procured to all important points in Pennsylvania as well as the West, Northwest and Southwest; and all particulars given as to time and connections by JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent.

The Ticket Office at West Philadelphia will be continued as heretofore, where all information respecting routes as well as Tickets, can be had on application to

THOMAS H. PARRE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

An Emigrant Train runs daily (except Sunday). For full particulars as to fare and accommodations apply to
FR. NUIS FUNK,
3 12 No. 137 DOCK Street.

1866.—PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—This great line traverses the Northern and Northwest Counties of Pennsylvania to the City of Erie on Lake Erie. It has been leased and is operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

TIME OF PASSENGER TRAINS AT PHILADELPHIA.

Arrive Eastward—Erie Mail Train, 7 A. M.; Erie Express Train, 1 P. M.

Leave Westward—Erie Mail, 9 P. M.; Erie Express Train 12 M.

Passenger cars run through on the Erie Mail and Express trains both ways between Philadelphia and Erie.

NEW YORK CONNECTION.

Leave New York at 9 A. M. arrive at Erie 9.15 A. M.

Leave Erie at 1.55 P. M., arrive at New York 3.40 P. M.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on all the night trains.

For information, respecting passenger business, apply at corner THIRTEENTH and MARKET Streets, Philada.

And for freight business, of the Company's Agents, S. B. Kingston, Jr., corner Thirteenth and Market streets, Philadelphia; J. W. Reynolds, Erie; William Brown, Agent N. C. R. R., Baltimore.

H. F. SUTTON, General Freight Agent, Phila.
H. W. GWINNER, General Ticket Agent, Phila.
A. L. TYLER, General Sup't, Williamsport. 3

FREIGHT LINES FOR NEW YORK AND all the Stations on the CAMDEN and AMBOY and connecting Railroads, INCREASED DESPATCH.

THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY FREIGHT LINES for New York will leave WALNUT Street Wharf at 6 o'clock P. M. daily (Sundays excepted).

Freight must be delivered before 4½ o'clock, to be forwarded the same day.

Returning, the above lines will leave New York at 12 noon, and 4 and 8 P. M.

Freight for Trenton, Princeton, Kingston, New Brunswick, and all points on the Camden and Amboy Railroad; also, on the Delaware, Delaware and Flemington, the New Jersey, the Freehold and Jamesburg, and the Burlington and Mount Holly Railroads, received and forwarded up to 3 P. M.

The Belvidere Delaware Railroad connects at Phillipsburg with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and at Manunkachunk with all points on the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad, forwarding to Syracuse, Buffalo, and other points in Western New York.

The New Jersey Railroad connects at Elizabeth with the New Jersey Central Railroad, and at Newark with the Morris and Essex Railroad.

As in memorandum, specifying the marks and numbers, shippers, and consignees, must, in every instance, be sent with each load of goods, or no receipt will be given.

N. B.—Increased facilities have been made for the transportation of live stock. Drovers are invited to try the route. When stock is furnished in quantities of two carloads or more, it will be delivered at the foot of Fortieth street, near the Drove Yard, or at Pier No. 1 North River, as the shippers may designate at the time of shipment.

For terms, or other information, apply to
WALTER FREEMAN, Freight Agent.
11 1 No. 226 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

On and after WEDNESDAY, November 1st, 1865, until further Notice,

FOR GERMANTOWN

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3½, 4, 5, 6¼, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7¾, 8, 8 20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4¼, 5, 6¾, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8 20 down train, and 3½ and 5¾ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS,

Leave Philadelphia 9 10 A. M., 2, 7, 10¾ P. M.

Leave Germantown 8 A. M., 1, 6, 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3, 3¾, 5¾, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7 10 minutes, 8, 9 40, 11 40 A. M., 1 40, 3 40, 5 40, 6 40, 8 40, and 10 40 minutes P. M.

ON SUNDAYS,

Leave Philadelphia 9 10 minutes A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7 40 minutes A. M., 12 40, 5 40, and 8 25 minutes P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN,

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8 35 minutes, 11 05 A. M., 1¾, 3, 4¾, 5¾, 6¾, 8 05 minutes, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown 5¾, 7, 7 30, 9, 11 A. M., 1¾, 4¾, 6, and 8 P. M.

The 5¾ P. M. train will stop at School Lane Wissahickon, Manayunk, Spring Mill, and Conshohocken only.

ON SUNDAYS,

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2¾, and 7 P. M.

Leave Norristown 7 A. M., and 5 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8 35 minutes, 11 05 A. M., 1¾, 4¾, 5¾, 6¾, 8 05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 6¾, 7¾, 8 20, 9¾, 11¾, A. M., 2, 5, 8 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2¾, and 7 P. M.

Leave Manayunk 7¾ A. M., 5¾, and 8 P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot NINTH and GREEN Sts 19

## RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE

FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS.

Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING MAIL.

At 8 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown etc. etc.

This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsburg, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc. etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3.30 P. M., for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc., and with Catawissa Railroad trains for Milton, Williamsport, Elmira, Buffalo, etc.

READING ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 6.30 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 9.35 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4.30 A. M.; arrives in Reading at 7.30 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 7.25 A. M. and Pottsville at 8.20 A. M. arriving in Philadelphia at 12.45 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 1.45 P. M., Pottsville at 2.45 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 7.05 P. M.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 7.35 A. M. and Harrisburg at 9.00 P. M. Market train, with passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12.45 noon for Reading and all stations. Leaves Reading at 11.50 A. M. and Downingtown at 12.20 P. M., for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8.00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 7.15 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 8.00 A. M. and 4.30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 7.05 A. M. and 12.3 noon.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M., and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 1 A. M. and 1.48